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## JOURNAL.

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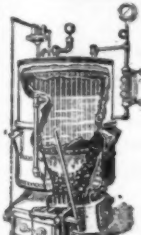


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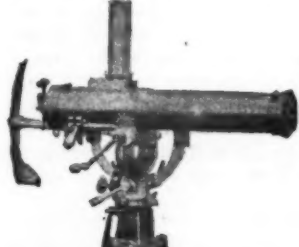
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As the first number of the Army and Navy Journal was issued on the 29th of August, 1863, our volume ends this year upon a date falling between our issues of last week and this. We accordingly include this number in the volume for 1893-4, giving to that volume 53 numbers in all. With it we give an index of Volume 31 just completed. The first number of the new volume will be dated Saturday, Sept. 1.

Col. Andrew S. Burt, commanding the 25th Infantry, is proud of his "buffalo soldiers," as he has reason to be, and the commendatory order which appears under our Army heading testifies to his appreciation of them. The *Anaconda* (Montana) "Standard" speaking of the withdrawal of the troops from the control of the M. P. R. R. says:

"Leaving out of consideration the question of the advisability of ordering out the troops, it is generally admitted that the conduct of the soldiers during the time that they were on duty here was exemplary, and demonstrated beyond a doubt the excellence of the negro as a soldier. During the entire period that the guard was on duty, no act of the troops was open to criticism, and there was not a single instance of an unjust exercise of authority. There were several instances when an imprudent act might have led to serious results, but at these critical times the conduct of the men was admirable. The railroad authorities are naturally loud in their praise of the troops, and the majority of the strikers admit that if the soldiers had to be called out there could have been none better than the companies of the 25th Infantry who were encamped here. The prejudice against the colored soldiers seems to be without foundation, for if the 25th is an example of the colored regiments, there is no exaggeration in the statement that there are no better troops in the service. During the strike opportunity was afforded to compare them with the white soldiers, and in no instance did the 25th suffer by the comparison. When asked by a 'Standard' reporter the other day as to the disciplinary measures necessary to handle his command, Captain Hodges replied: There are none. The men are soldiers because they like the life, and, during the time that we have been in camp here, there has not been an instance of insubordination, and not a man was punished, simply because it wasn't necessary.' This is considered by Army men to be a remarkable record, and is indicative of the excellent spirit which prevails among the men. Of the life of the colored troops at the post the 'Standard' has previously made mention. They are model soldiers when in garrison, and their conduct whenever they have been called into the field has been excellent. Twice within a year they have been in active service, the first time in the attempt to rescue William E. Carlin and his party in the Clearwater, and again to guard the railroad property. The men are orderly and quiet, and all who have visited the post and studied the existing conditions involuntarily share the pride which Colonel Burt and his officers feel in the 25th Infantry. It is a splendid regiment and worthy of unstinted praise."

We congratulate Major Worth, of the Second Infantry, upon the failure to convict him of offense in the matter of Private Cedarquist. No one who reads the Army and Navy Journal habitually can question our reverence for religion and its obligations, but just in proportion to our respect for the man who is honestly devout is our contempt for snivelling attempts to escape the obligations of duty by an appeal to religious prejudice. We are informed that Cedarquist, as his Captain's servant, had been accustomed to take care of horses, wash carriages and do other work on Sunday. It appears, then, that he draws the line at military duty. We believe that it is wise to consider even the prejudices of people of religious conviction, and certainly, with or without the resurrected proclamation of President Lincoln, unnecessary work on Sunday should be avoided. This being understood, some one must decide what work is and what work is not necessary, and the question involved in this case is whether it is the officer or the man who should determine this. Mr. Grosvenor says the man; we

say the officer, and so say the courts-martial. Major Worth thought that there was a necessity for the target practice he ordered; Mr. Grosvenor says there was none, and so an officer of long and honorable service is, for the first time in his life, subjected to the humiliation of arrest and trial that the question between them may be decided. In his speech in Congress Mr. Grosvenor said: "The order of the superior officer, who ordered this private soldier to go out shooting on Sunday, was in plain violation of the orders of the President of the United States. It was also in direct violation of the statute of Nebraska; but that was unimportant, possibly, as compared with the fact that it was in direct violation of the order issued by President Lincoln, which is to-day the law of the Army of the United States, and which has been reiterated by every successive President whenever it was important to do so." No law of Nebraska forbids the performance on Sunday of target practice or any other duty pertaining to the instruction or discipline of the Army; nor is it the power of a State to establish such a prohibition. The contention that the action of Major Worth was in direct violation of President Lincoln's Sabbath order is equally unfounded. The expediency of Major Worth's order may be questioned, but not its legality; and so two courts-martial and the reviewing authorities up to the President have decided.

There is much gossip circulating about the Army as to who will be named as the successor of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, when that officer retires next November. The succession naturally falls to Brigadier-General Ruger, who is the senior, but the fact that General McCook retires next April is urged as an argument in favor of his selection. This would make a vacancy for another promotion within six months and another four months later, upon the retirement of Major-General Schofield, Sept. 29, 1895. This plan of selection, if followed, would promote General Wheaton April 2, 1897, upon the retirement of General Ruger, and General Merritt a month later. Five years after General Brooke would have five weeks' service as Major-General, and General Otis would be the only one of the present brigadiers who would fall of promotion. But it is the President of the United States who makes the selection, and as he has not communicated his intentions to us, we confine ourselves at this stage to congratulating him on the fact that he has his choice from among six as able and experienced soldiers as are to be found in any service, without going beyond the list of general officers of the line. If that is not sufficient, we can furnish him with a much longer list of modest gentlemen, not unwilling to wear the double, or even the single, star, among whom he cannot possibly go astray in his search for ability, zeal and experience.

The issue of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to the Army has at last begun. General Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, directed on Monday last that the Second and Fourth Infantry be immediately supplied with the new arm. Accompanying the arms will be all the accoutrements, including the knife bayonet and bayonet scabbard and the dark-blue woven cartridge belt, capable of holding 100 cartridges. An issue of 120,000 rounds of ammunition will be made with the rifles. Each company will secure 63 rifles, 100 ball cartridges and 2,000 rounds of blank ammunition. A shell-loading machine will be issued to each company to reload shells used for gallery target practice. Shells for service uses must be turned in at the different arsenals for reloading. As soon as the rifles are received, the old Springfield weapons will be turned in at the arsenal most convenient to the post of the regiment receiving them. It is expected that the Second and Fourth will receive their new arms in a few weeks, now that the official order has been issued. There are now about 2,000 arms assembled at the Springfield armory, and as only 1,230 will be issued to the two regiments named, there are enough on hand for arming another regiment and part of a fourth. The next regiments to receive the new arm will be the Seventh, Seventeenth and Fifteenth.

Speculation is rife in Army circles concerning the troops which, under the recruiting depot order

just issued by the War Department, will be ordered to Columbus Barracks, Davids Island and Jefferson Barracks. There have been any number of regiments mentioned as being eligible for a change. Those which have been stationed in the Southwest have been most frequently mentioned, but it can be stated on the highest authority that none of them will go. The regiment which is slated for Columbus Barracks and Davids Island is the Seventeenth, now quartered at Fort D. A. Russell. It is understood on the highest authority that the commanding officer of this regiment, Col. John S. Poland, and four companies will go to Columbus Barracks and the Lieutenant-Colonel and the remainder of the command will go to Davids Island. The Third Cavalry is, at the present writing, slated for Jefferson Barracks. The Adjutant General of the Army has recommended the transfer of the above-named troops, and it is understood that the Secretary of War has approved these recommendations, provided General Schofield concurs. The whole matter will rest, however, until General Schofield's return from his vacation.

The dates for the Army competitions have at last been settled. The recent strikes disarranged the programme of Department Headquarters originally set for the competition, and it was necessary to issue another order on the subject. It was approved by General Schofield during the past week, and immediately sent out to the various department commanders. It is as follows: "Referring to the telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General's office of July 25, 1894, to department commanders relative to the commencement of small arms competitions, the Major General commanding, now, in connection with general orders Nos. 17 and 18, current series, from the headquarters of the Army, fixes the following dates for holding the cavalry and Army competitions: The cavalry competitions will commence Sept. 18, competitors reporting at their respective places of contest Sept. 11. The Army competitions will commence Oct. 10, competitors reporting at Fort Sheridan, Oct. 3. Department commanders will so arrange the rifle competitions that contestants for Army teams will be enabled to report at Fort Sheridan at the proper time."

The War Department was advised of another caisson explosion on Tuesday last. This time the accident occurred at Camp Lunt, and fortunately did injury to no one. The news came to the Department in the shape of a despatch from General Miles. The despatch stated that a shrapnel in one of the caissons exploded during the manoeuvres on Monday. General Miles stated that he would set on foot an immediate investigation, and would advise the Department at once of its results. General Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was much pleased to learn that there had been no loss of life. He said that fuses of the Dungan pattern were now being manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal, and would replace the old fuses in the different shell. With the Dungan fuse it is said that it is next to impossible for an explosion to occur.

Copying original matter from a newspaper without giving due credit for it is a form of piracy which is discouraged by all reputable papers. It must be through some error, therefore, that a paper of such high reputation as the Boston "Transcript" is found claiming for itself the poem by Will Stokes, entitled, "How It All Happened," which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 12, 1894. It copies the poem without credit and without even giving the name of the author. The Omaha "Excelsior" does the same, except that it gives the name of the author of the poem, omitting credit to the Journal, in which his verses appeared.

In a preliminary report in response to an inquiry from Congress, Adjutant-General Geo. D. Ruggles states that reports concerning the nativity of officers and men of the regular Army have been received from 88 out of a total of 96 posts. The percentages are as follows:

	Citizens.	Aliens.
Commissioned officers	93.53	0.17
Non-commissioned officers	77.53	22.47
Privates	75.28	24.72

This a very satisfactory showing, and with the new law it will soon be still better.



PERSONAL ITEMS.

Medical Director R. C. Dean, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York city, on Aug. 22. Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Navy, accompanied by Mrs. Lemly, has gone North on a short vacation.

Comdr. Theodore F. Jewell, in charge at the Washington Navy Yard, is spending his vacation at Nimrod Hall, Bath Co., Va.

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott has gone to New York for the purpose of making plans for the additions to the new Naval Hospital there.

Lieut. Henry McCrea has returned to his duties in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, from New York State, where he has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Henry Erben, wife of Rear Admiral Erben, U. S. N., arrived in New York city this week from Europe and is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Commo. Edmund O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has gone with his family to his old home in New England for a short vacation.

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has gone to Oakland, Md., where he will spend his vacation, in company with Mrs. Ackerman.

Comdr. Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from Newport, where he has been for a visit of several weeks to his wife, who is spending the season there.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, returned to the Navy Department on Thursday last after a pleasant vacation spent with his family in Maryland.

It is understood that Commander Folger, of the Yorktown, has been reprimanded by the Navy Department as a result of his trouble with Ensign Field, an officer on board the same vessel.

Miss Susan Dulany, a granddaughter of the gallant Col. William Dulany, of the Marine Corps, one of the heroes of Chapultepec and the De Belem Gate, was married Aug. 9 at Baltimore, Md., to Mr. E. A. P. Ames.

Rear Admiral Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. Needless to add he is filling his several positions in his usually efficient manner.

Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, returned to Washington from Norfolk on Monday last and expressed himself as being well pleased with the condition of the yard at that place.

Ensign Arthur B. Hoff, an assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is just at present one of the hardest worked officers in the Department. He is taking care of the duties of Lieutenant Mulligan and Ensign Logan and in addition is looking after his own work. And he is doing it all efficiently, too.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, the genial aid to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to the Navy Department after a month's pleasant vacation spent in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was heartily welcomed at the Department, where he has made numerous friends by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly qualities.

Gen. Y. Oku, Adjutant General in the regular army of Japan, and Cols. H. Inouye and Y. Otera, Lieuts. T. Saigo and Terigaki, and Naval Officers T. Oki and S. Nishimura, recent arrivals in New York from an inspection tour in Europe, left early in the week for home, under orders, to resume their positions in the Imperial army and navy.

Among officers of the Navy recently visiting in New York city are Naval Cadets H. T. Baker and W. Churchill, Assistant Engineer C. B. Price, Sturtevant House; Surgeon D. N. Bertolette, Grand Hotel; Ensign N. A. McCully, St. Cloud Hotel; Naval Cadet C. R. Miller, Astor House; Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely, Brunswick Hotel; P. A. Engineer J. T. Smith, Normandie.

Instead of going to the Michigan, as was originally intended, Lieut.-Comdr. Albert R. Couden will be assigned to the command of the Pinta, at Sitka, Alaska. He will start for his new station within the next two weeks. Lieut.-Comdr. Couden's friends say the place for that officer to go is on the bridge of one of the battleships. We wish Lieut.-Comdr. Couden all sorts of good luck on his cruise.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert, his daughter and his aid, Lieut. Reamy, U. S. N., were the guests at a dinner given at Wakehurst, Newport, R. I., Aug. 22, by Mr. James L. Van Alen. In the morning Secretary Herbert and Lieutenant Reamy listened to the address before the class officers at the Naval War College, and later they lunched with the president of the War College, on Coaster's Harbor Island.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, accompanied by his staff, was the first to pay his respects to Secretary Herbert, who visited the Navy Yard, Aug. 18, while on his annual cruise of inspection. Then came Acting Rear-Admiral Meade and staff, followed by Comdr. Henry Glass, of the San Francisco; Capt. P. H. Cooper, of the San Francisco; Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox, commanding the Vesuvius; Lieut.-Comdr. Hemphill, of the Fern; Lieut.-Comdr. Ingersoll, of the Bancroft, and Comdr. Horace Elmer, who is now on duty in the Ordnance Department of the yard.

At 10 a. m., Aug. 20, in accordance with previous orders, the entire complement of officers and enlisted men at the Naval Station at Newport, R. I., comprising the Torpedo Station and War College, were mustered on Coaster's Harbor Island, where Capt. F. M. Bunce read his orders of detachment, and Capt. R. R. Wallace read his papers of attachment to the station. Comdr. F. M. Dickinson assumed official command of the training station, and Captain Taylor and Commander Converse will still continue in command of the War College and Torpedo Station, respectively. Captain Bunce has been ordered to the trial board as senior officer, but will spend a short time with his family upon his farm in New Hampshire.

Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, Aug. 23.

Ensigns J. M. Ellicott and S. E. Kittelle, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Europe Aug. 20 on the steamship Berlin.

Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary and Capt. Henry B. Robson appeared before a retiring board at the Navy Department on Tuesday last.

Private letters from Nicaragua speak in the highest terms of the manner in which the commanders of the American vessels at Bluefields have acted. A gentleman living in Rama, outside of the Mosquito reservation, writes that both Commander O'Neill and Captain Sumner are to be highly praised for their actions.

The Navy Department has appointed an examining board consisting of Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, Paymaster Steven Rand and Paymaster Arthur Peterson as members, and Passed Asst. Paymaster Charles S. Williams as recorder, to meet at the Navy Department on the 30th inst., for the purpose of examining Messrs. Ramsay, Rodgers and Cheatham, who were recently nominated and confirmed for the positions of assistant paymasters.

Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Art., is expected to arrive in the East the early part of next week from the Pacific Coast, en route to the Artillery School.

Lieut. O. I. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, and will spend September and October on leave, and then join his battery on the Pacific Coast.

An act to authorize the appointment of James William Albert to the retired list of the Army, which was presented to the President Aug. 6, has become a law without his approval.

The Norfolk "Herald" states that Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, who is stopping at the Prospect House, Bay Shore, L. I., went out fishing Aug. 22, and caught 106 bluefish.

Maj. S. M. Whiteside, Seventh U. S. Cav., and the remaining troops of cavalry, engaged in carbine practice at Marshall Hall, Md., finished Aug. 24, and will rejoin at Fort Myer, Aug. 26.

Lieut. Charles C. Smith, now visiting at Buffalo, N. Y., will, by recent transfer from the 22d to the 20th Inf., go to Fort Assiniboine, instead of to Fort Keogh, at the expiration of his graduating leave.

Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, R. Q. M., 25th U. S. Inf., was married Aug. 21, at Plainfield, N. J., to Miss Susan W. Cogswell, daughter of the late Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A. After a short tour, the married couple will be at home at Fort Missoula, Mont.

As a token of their love and esteem for their former commander, Major Edward G. Fechet, Sixth Cav., the members of Troop G, Eighth Cav., which he commanded for twenty years, have presented him with a handsome sabre, gold knot and belt, with the roll of the troop membership, signed by each individual, on parchment.

Capt. J. M. Bell, Seventh Cav., with his troop, and Capt. J. M. Lancaster, Third Art., with his light battery, rejoined this week at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks, respectively, from their tour at Gettysburg with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The two commands excited much admiration while at Gettysburg and were the recipients of many courtesies.

No will of the late Gen. Joseph Holt, U. S. A., having been found, heirs have asked for a settlement of the estate, believing that the General died intestate. The petitioners say that the real estate left is worth between \$20,000 and \$30,000 and personal property about \$100,000 more. During the Judge's life, it is said, he refused to recognize many of his relatives, and their letters, written to him from time to time, were promptly returned.

One of the most enjoyable hops of the season at Columbus Barracks was that given in the post hall Friday evening, Aug. 17, by Captain and Mrs. Heistand, in honor of Miss Mary Barber, the pretty niece of Governor McKinley. The guests, to the number of about 60, included Governor and Mrs. McKinley and their guests, Miss Barber, Mr. James Barber and Master James McKinley, all the ladies and officers of the garrison and a number of the society people of the city.

Some of the enlisted candidates for commissions have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and will be there next week, ready to undergo the final list. Those arrived and to arrive are: Sergts. R. S. Offley, W. T. Schenck, S. P. Lyon, W. T. Corey, H. Clement, J. W. L. Phillips, J. A. Lynch, E. A. Macklin; Corpals. N. P. Hanson, M. Baldwin, W. A. Raibourne, J. F. Seton, E. F. Koehler, W. G. Worrlow, A. J. Sharpe, F. J. Morrow, D. G. Spurgin and Private Grover Flint.

The case of Chaplain J. H. Plummer, Ninth U. S. Cav., charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, appears not to have been settled, says the Kansas City "Times." It is reported the chaplain is now at Omaha seeking a settlement favorable to him. The colonel of his regiment is very much averse to a further retention of the clerical official in the Army, the conduct with which he is charged being of such a nature as will make his services in future valueless.

The doors of the Evanston (Ill.) Country Club were thrown open to the officers of the U. S. Army on the evening of Aug. 17, at the close of the field day, and they were given an informal reception. The 15th Regiment band was stationed on the lawn and played between the dances. The following officers of the regular Army were present: General Miles, Captain Mans, Colonel Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; Major Randolph, 3d Art.; Capt. McGonigle, Conrad, Cook, Sanno, Lieutenants Jameson, Jackson, Harris, Wilcox, Landers, Tate, Short, Busch; Major Baldwin, Major Girard, Captain Michler, Colonel Crofton, 15th Inf.; Capt. Stafford, Hare, Burke, Chapin; Lieutenants Lloyd, McKenna, Shipton, Lyon, Caldwell, Heard, Hirsch, Quinton.

Maj. L. Y. Loring, U. S. A., retired, is spending the summer at San Diego, Cal.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, A. D. C. to General Brooke, is now in Europe, to return in November.

Major A. A. De Loffre, Surgeon, U. S. A., sailed for Antwerp Aug. 18 on the steamship Rhyndland.

Ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretary of War Elkins have been visiting at Long Branch and met each other at the Hotel Elberon.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week on a ten days' vacation.

Maj. J. A. Darling, Fifth U. S. Art., has left the Pacific Coast for the East on leave for a few months for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, Fifth U. S. Art., and Mrs. Newcomb are passing a portion of the summer at Lynam's, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Mr. J. T. F. Moale, son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Moale, Third U. S. Inf., was married Aug. 5 at Menlo Park, Cal., to Miss Ruth Ryan.

Lieuts. J. C. Bush and S. C. Hazzard, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from short leaves of absence.

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Aug. 23 from post leave of seven days.

Lieut. R. B. Stogsdall, Fourth U. S. Inf., visiting at Marion, Ind., will, on the expiration of his graduating leave, join Company D at Fort Spokane.

An important general court martial with Colonel J. C. Bates, 2d U. S. Inf., as president, will organize at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Monday next.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., lately in New York, has gone again to Milwaukee and will leave there in a day or two for Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from a pleasant visit to the state encampment at Gettysburg, Pa.

Capt. R. R. Stevens, U. S. A., spent this week at Meridian, Miss., in camp with the National Guard of Mississippi. He was tendered a most courteous and hearty reception.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st U. S. Inf., with his company, has rejoined at Plattsburg Barracks from a pleasant tour in camp with the Vermont National Guard at Brattleboro.

Capt. John Bigelow, 10th U. S. Cav., was expected in Boston, Mass., this week, preparatory to entering upon duty, Sept. 1, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. C. D. Cowles, wife of Captain Cowles, 23d U. S. Inf., with her daughter and sons, is spending August and September at Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe Co., West Va.

President Cleveland, says a Buzzard's Bay despatch of Aug. 20, took his first trip down the bay, accompanied by Major O'Reilly, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Capt. Evans, U. S. N.

Capt. J. P. Schindel, Sixth U. S. Inf., with the battalion under his command lately at the rifle range on the Licking River, engaged in rifle practice, rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 15.

Lieut. Charles F. Crain, by recent transfer from the 10th to the 19th Inf., will join at Fort Wayne, Mich., on the expiration of his graduating leave. He is at present visiting relatives at Freeport, Ill.

Maj. W. L. Haskin, First U. S. Art., and family have rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., from a pleasant sojourn at Niantic, Conn., and the Major has resumed command of the post of Fort Columbus.

Lieut. J. P. Wisner, First U. S. Art., has joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty with Capt. Andrus' Battery A until Oct 1, when he will join Captain Dillenback's Light Battery at the same post.

Col. H. W. Closson, Fourth U. S. Art., arrived in New York city early in the week from Washington, D. C., to attend the sessions of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. His headquarters were at the Astor House.

Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., attended the recent soldiers' reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, and received a great reception from old comrades. He was Colonel of the Second Ohio Artillery during the war.

Col. H. S. Hawkins, 16th U. S. Inf., now spending a portion of the summer with his family at Jamestown, R. I., will, it is expected, soon leave for Fort Douglas, Utah, to take command of his new regiment and of the post.

Capt. Frederick Rogers, U. S. N., and family, and Chief Engineer George R. Johnson and the Misses Johnson and Pay Director Rufus Parks, U. S. N., are recent guests at the Tremper House, Phoenicia, N. Y., in the Catskills.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, First U. S. Art., and the light battery under his command arrived at Fort Hamilton Aug. 19, after a pleasant and leisurely return march. The outing of the light battery this year to the state camp has been especially agreeable and profitable.

Mrs. Menoher, wife of Lieut. C. T. Menoher, Third U. S. Art., is visiting her parents, Chaplain W. H. Pearson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pearson, at Alliance, Ohio. Lieutenant Menoher leaves Fort Monroe Sept. 1, and will spend the month at Alliance and join at Fort McPherson Oct. 1.

Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., has taken temporary charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments there during the absence of Lieut. F. L. Palmer, who is Statistical Officer at the rifle competitions now in progress at Fort Niagara.

A recent despatch from Bay Shore, Long Island, says: Among the notable people now here are Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont and the Misses Lamont. With the Lamont party are Mrs. Mary Stilson, Cortland, N. Y., and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant and Miss Bryant, New York.



Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, A. D. C., registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, on Aug. 22.

Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Sheridan, Ill., to spend several months on leave.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Clous, U. S. A., has returned to West Point, N. Y., from a visit to Bar Harbor, Me.

Col. George M. Brayton, U. S. A., retired, is spending a portion of the summer at Nantucket, Mass.

Lieut. G. H. McDonald, A. D. C., has returned to Governor's Island from a brief visit to Niagara Falls.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector-General's Department of the Army, has gone on a trip throughout the West.

Capt. J. B. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is visiting the Hon. F. R. Coudert at Metuchen, N. J.

Lieut. H. R. Perry, 17th U. S. Inf., left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., this week for Illinois to spend a few weeks on leave.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., Second U. S. Art., has taken charge of post school and post exchange matters at Fort Preble, Me.

Prof. C. W. Larned, U. S. A., of West Point, returning from the seashore, was a guest at the Savoy, New York city, on Aug. 22.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., visited Fort Warren, Mass., this week and viewed the artillery practice being held at that post.

Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A., retired, is spending the summer at Portland, Me., where he will probably remain until Oct. 1.

Col. Richard Loder, Second U. S. Art., has returned to Fort Adams, R. I., from a few weeks' visit to relatives in New York city.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, Fourth U. S. Art., was expected to rejoin at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Friday of this week from a short leave.

Capt. A. M. Wilder, Fourth U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Wilder, of Fort Walla Walla, are visiting relatives at Willowbrook, near Auburn, N. Y.

Lieut. A. R. Piper, Second U. S. Inf., will leave New York for Barnesville, Ga., Aug. 28 by steamer for Savannah, his family accompanying him.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surgeon, U. S. Army, arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 18 and assumed charge of the Medical Department there.

Maj. William Sinclair, Second U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Warren, inaugurated artillery practice there for the current season on Monday, Aug. 20.

Lieut. E. D. Davis, Third U. S. Art., Adjutant of the Artillery School, visited in New York this week and came upon old friends at Governor's Island on Wednesday.

Col. T. H. Stanton, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., now on temporary duty in Washington, D. C., is finding many old friends and comrades there to bid him welcome.

Capt. M. W. Day, Ninth U. S. Cav., has arrived at Alliance, Ohio, for duty at Mount Union College. Captain Day is an Ohioan, which makes the detail additionally pleasant.

Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., First U. S. Art., has taken temporary charge of the signal instruction at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in succession to Lieut. William Chamberlaine, who has left there for the Artillery School.

Capt. George S. Hoyle, First U. S. Cav., and Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, Second U. S. Art., were recently called to Atlanta, Ga., by the serious illness of their mother, a resident of that city. The Hoyle family are Georgians.

Capt. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, who went to Plattsburgh as a member of a committee from the Vermont Electric Co. to investigate different systems of transmitting power, has returned to Burlington, Vt.

Capt. E. H. Crowder, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., did not sail for Europe on July 11, as reported, but returned to Omaha, Neb., from Washington, D. C., because of the recent strikes. He will not visit Europe this year.

General Breckinridge returned to Berkeley Springs, Va., on Thursday last from Princeton, where he made arrangements for the college term of his son. He stopped off at Washington while returning to the Springs and transacted some pressing business.

The Governor of Massachusetts is a recent visitor to Fort Warren, where the First Regiment of Infantry, M. V. M., is in camp during August for instruction in heavy artillery. He was received with full honor by Major William Sinclair, Second U. S. Art., and his command.

Among Army officers registering in New York city this week are Capt. M. B. Hughes, Col. C. S. Stewart, Lieut. J. Conklin, Jr.; Lieut. S. W. Dunning, and Lieut. B. A. Poore and Mrs. Poore, Grand Hotel; Col. M. M. Blunt and Mrs. Blunt, Park Avenue Hotel; Col. H. W. Closson, Astor House.

An Omaha despatch of Aug. 18 says of the decision in the case of Major Worth: "The Fort Omaha troops, with few exceptions, are pleased with the decision. They declare that all the days are alike when orders are given by superior officers. Several Omaha ministers will devote a sermon to the subject to-morrow."

A Leavenworth despatch says: "Lieut. C. R. Krauthoff, 14th U. S. Inf., of the committee to choose a name for the new hotel on the site of the famous old hostelry, 'The Planters,' recommends 'The Leavenworth,' for the reason that in 1827 Col. Henry Leavenworth, Third U. S. Inf., chose the site where the first military post and most important military post graduate school is now situated."

Assistant Surg. J. T. Clarke, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Omaha, Neb., this week from a short leave.

Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Inf., has returned, with his regiment, to Angel Island, from an arduous tour of duty at Santa Monica, Cal.

Major G. B. Russell, Fifth U. S. Inf., having had his leave extended, will not now rejoin at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., until about Oct. 5.

Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort Hamilton, Aug. 25, and left for Fort Monroe, Va., for a tour at the Artillery School.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Gen. Llewellyn G. Estes, U. S. Vols., for most distinguished gallantry in action at Flint River, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864, while serving as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Kilpatrick.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

J. M. Minor, an old and respected citizen of St. Paul, father of Mr. Francis G. Minor, of the Inspector General's Office, Department of the East, Governor's Island, died Aug. 13 of apoplexy.

A St. Petersburg despatch reports that a workingman shot Admiral Razvozoff, commander of the naval force at Cronstadt, dead, Aug. 17. He then killed himself. He had been discharged from the naval dockyard.

The hearty sympathy of the whole Navy is with First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, who lost his mother some days ago. Mrs. Lauchheimer was a most estimable lady and Lieutenant Lauchheimer's friends who knew her feel a personal loss in her death.

Naval Constructor George W. Much, U. S. N., retired, died Aug. 17, at Atlantic City, N. J., in the 70th year of his age. He was appointed in 1866, and, until his retirement in 1887, filled many responsible positions. The remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

General McCook, commanding the Department of the Colorado, has been notified of the death of Chief Sanchez, of the White Mountain Apache tribe, killed in a drunken quarrel at Cedar Creek, Ariz., Aug. 18. The death of the chief recalls the battle in 1881 at Cibola Creek, Ariz., in which Captain Hentig and five troopers were killed and many wounded.

Mr. A. C. Osterman, for several years Sergeant-Major of the First U. S. Art., and subsequently General Service Clerk at the Headquarters, Department of the South, and Civilian Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, San Antonio and Omaha, died last week in the West. Mr. Osterman had many friends in and out of the Army, who will regret to learn of his death.

Medical Director Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., retired, died Aug. 21, at Cos Cob, Greenwich, Conn., in the 78th year of his age. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1847 and attained the grade of Medical Director in 1873. His record of service is an excellent one. Three sons and three daughters survive him. One of his sons is Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. N.

Capt. George T. T. Patterson, 14th U. S. Inf., who died Aug. 14, at Newburyport, Mass., while on sick leave, served from 1863 to 1865, while but a boy, as a private of an Ohio light battery of artillery. He entered the Military Academy in 1868, was graduated in 1872 and promoted to the 14th Inf., attaining the grade of Captain in 1882. His record was of the best and he was highly esteemed as a brave and conscientious officer. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, Third U. S. Cav., who had been in failing health for some time past, died at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 18, of tuberculosis. For a long time he was at Lake Placid, N. Y., and, feeling better, was detailed for duty at Plattsburgh Barracks last year. This duty he relinquished last June, and went again to Lake Placid, but returned to Plattsburgh Barracks last week to die. Lieutenant Robins was born in Indiana, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1884 and attained the grade of First Lieutenant in 1891.

The Coast Survey Office received on Monday last a telegram stating that Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, and four men had been drowned off the coast of Oregon. The accident took place between Cape Featherly and Gray's Harbor, where Lieut. Crosby was running a survey line. From the account of the accident received by the Coast Survey, it appears that Lieut. Crosby attempted to land in one of the whaleboats belonging to the steamer, for the purpose of landing lumber for signals. He was caught in the surf and capsized. His connection with the Coast Survey began in 1882, when he was attached to the Blake, leaving that vessel in 1884 for the purpose of joining the Greely relief expedition. He returned some months later and went back to the Blake, but before a month had passed was detached and ordered to command the Gedney. He remained with this vessel until 1887, when he was ordered to the Richmond. He returned to the Coast Survey in June, 1893, being ordered to temporary duty on board the McArthur, his final destination being Alaska, where he was to act as executive officer of the Patterson. Lieutenant Crosby entered the naval service in 1866, appointed from New York as a cadet midshipman and was graduated from the Naval Academy June 7, 1870. He stood No. 88 on the list of lieutenants, and had a reputation for fine professional ability. Lieut. Crosby was one of the most popular officers in the service, and all his brother officers at the Navy Department speak highly of his abilities. He leaves a widow and two children.

A strange fact about the McArthur is that within the past fourteen months three of her commanding officers have died. Lieut. Charles F. Emmerich, it will be remembered, was the first to go. Lieut. W. P. Ray committed suicide, and now the news of Lieut. Crosby's death is received. The names of the four men who were drowned with Lieut. Crosby were John Fryer, Jens Gudmundsen, William Nehm and Alexander Smith.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., Aug. 21, 1894.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 198 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 38, 1890, is further amended to read as follows:

198. The staff of a department commander is limited to the following officers:

The authorized aides-de-camp. They will discharge such duties as may be assigned to them by the department commanders.

One assistant adjutant-general, or an officer to act in that capacity.

One officer of the Inspector-General's Department, or officers to act as department inspectors and assistants, when assigned by the Secretary of War.

One judge advocate, or an officer assigned as such by the Secretary of War.

One chief quartermaster and one chief commissary of subsistence, each of whom will have charge of the depot of his department, and will, when practicable, make purchases at the place where headquarters are located.

One medical director, who will, when practicable, perform the duties of attending surgeon.

One chief paymaster, who will make his proportion of payments in the command.

When needed, one engineer officer, one ordnance officer and one signal officer, each to be detailed from his corps or department by the Secretary of War. If no such officers are available, the duties will be performed by the authorized aides-de-camp, or other officers of the department staff.

II.—All regimental officers now on duty at the several department headquarters as engineer and ordnance officers will be relieved by department commanders and ordered to join their regiments on or before Sept. 15, proximo, and all officers assigned as inspectors of small arms practice will be relieved, by department commanders, at the close of the present season of target practice, and thereafter the duties of said inspectors will be performed by the authorized aides-de-camp, or by the assistant adjutants-general.

III.—Until further orders the Department of the East will be allowed three officers for inspection duty, and the Departments of the Missouri and California will be allowed two each. In each of these departments one of the inspectors or assistants will be a field officer of artillery (not a colonel), who shall make the technical inspections as provided in par. 382 of the Regulations. All other departments will be allowed one officer for inspection duty.

Any regimental officers now on duty as assistants to the department inspectors, in excess of the number fixed as above, will be relieved on or before Sept. 15, proximo.

IV.—The ordnance depots at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Omaha, Neb., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be discontinued, and the buildings turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. The ordnance stores at Fort Snelling and Omaha depots will be sent to the Rock Island Arsenal, and those at Vancouver depot to the Rock Island Arsenal. The records, papers and files of these depots will be sent to the headquarters of the geographical departments within which the depots are situated.

On the completion of the transfer of stores the line officers now on duty at these depots will be relieved, by department commanders, and ordered to join their regiments.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 15, Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, Aug. 17, 1894.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., of which Col. James J. Van Horn, 1st Inf., is president, and Capt. William Baird, 6th Cavalry, is judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Major William S. Worth, 2d Inf.

Charge.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Specification: "In that Major William S. Worth, 2d Inf., being in command of the camp of a battalion of the 2d Inf., did, in violation of the order of President Lincoln of Nov. 15, 1862, order and require certain enlisted men of his command to engage in target practice on Sunday. All this at Bellevue Rifle Range, Nebraska, on or about the 17th day of June, 1894."

Pleas.—"Not guilty." Findings.—"Not guilty." "And the court does therefore acquit him."

In the foregoing case of Major William S. Worth, 2d Inf., the defense admitted the giving and execution of the order for target practice on Sunday, but attempted to justify on three grounds: (1) that the target practice ordered was a matter of strict necessity, and therefore not within the prohibition of orders of Nov. 15, 1862; (2) that should the court hold such target practice not to have been a matter of strict necessity, still if the accused, in deciding that it was, acted in good faith, he is protected; (3) that the order of November 15, 1862, alleged to have been disobeyed by the accused, was not in force.

As regards the third of these defenses the reviewing authority expresses it, as his opinion, that the requirement of Sunday observance in the Army was not initiated by the order of Nov. 15, 1862, and that the existence of such a requirement at the present time does not depend upon the fact that that order has been kept in force. It was an established custom of the service prior to Nov. 15, 1862, that evident necessity alone would justify a deviation from an orderly observance of Sunday, and the order of that date, in limiting Sunday labor in the Army "to the measure of strict necessity," did no more than admonish the service that in the great conflict then going on, this custom should not be lost sight of. Indeed, the language of the order itself indicates this to be true, containing as it does reference to similar requirements in orders issued by Washington. In this view, whether the order of Nov. 15, 1862, was in force or not, an order imposing unnecessary target practice on Sunday would be in violation of an established custom of the service, and as such punishable under the 62d Article of War as conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Courts-martial possess the power in their findings of making exceptions and substitutions in the allegations of a charge, thus declaring the exact measure of guilt deemed established in evidence. This power is limited by the fact that the offense declared must be one included within the allegations of the charge. It thus appears that if the court had believed with the defense that the order of Nov. 15, 1862, was not in force, but was convinced that the accused was not without fault in the issue of the order complained of, it was within its discretion, and was, in fact, its duty, to have eliminated in its findings all reference to the charges to disobedience of orders, and to have convicted him on the remaining allegations, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Its failure to exercise this discretion indicates that its finding of not guilty was based upon the belief that the order for Sunday target practice given by the accused was justified by the exigencies of the service then existing, or that the order was given by him in the exercise of an honest and reasonable discretion, rather than upon the more technical defense that the order alleged to have been disobeyed by him was not in force. That this was the true basis of the court's findings is further



made obvious from an examination of the evidence of record upon which the court relied.

The court, being composed of thirteen officers of high rank and of an average service of more than thirty-two years, must be conceded to have been well qualified by education and experience to pass upon and correctly determine the questions before it, and the conclusions of this sworn body thereon should, in the opinion of the reviewing authority, be very reluctantly criticised.

In promulgating the findings and acquittal in this case the reviewing authority desires that the result reached shall not be understood as sanctioning in any degree unnecessary Sunday labor in the Army, but rather as the announcement of the principle that where an officer of the Army is vested by law or orders with a discretion in the performance of an official duty, and he honestly and with reason exercises that discretion, he is not to be held criminally responsible for any errors of judgment he may have committed.

The findings and acquittal are approved. Major Worth will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Brooke:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. O. 17, Aug. 21, Dept. of the Platte.  
The withdrawal of the troops from the Central and Union Pacific railroads terminates the active service in the field in which the Department has been engaged since the middle of May, beginning with the movement of so-called "industrial armies" and continuing with railroad strikes and the interruption of mails and interstate commerce. In connection with these disturbances the troops of the Department of the Platte, with the 10th Infantry, from the Department of the Colorado, have been employed in five military departments, stretching from Illinois to Nevada, and from New Mexico to Montana, and into Idaho. The commanding general takes pleasure in recognizing the alacrity and intelligent interest with which all the officers and men under his command have responded to this arduous service, and the manner in which their important and trying duties have been performed entitles them to all praise. It is the highest compliment that can be paid to their efficiency, and a source of sincere congratulation as well, that, while doing their whole duty, no citizen, so far as known, has been injured in his person or his property by any soldier of this command.

By command of Brigadier-General Brooke:  
M. BARBER, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

### CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

#### Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. Jas. P. Martin, Asst. Adj.-Gen., Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Evanston, Ill., and to Fort Sheridan, if necessary, and return (S. O. 88, Aug. 17, D. M.).

#### Judge Advocate-General's Department.

Leave for two months, to take effect Aug. 20, with permission to go beyond the United States, is granted Lieut.-Col. William Winthrop, Deputy J. A.-G. (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Aug. 27, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. F. J. Kernan, U. S. Army, Act. J. A. of the Dept. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, D. Tex.).

#### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 10, S. O. 297, Dec. 26, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

The O. O., Fort Bliss, Tex., will grant a furlough for six months to P. Q. M. Sergt. Daniel Slezinger, to take effect after re-enlistment on Sept. 1 (S. O. 81, Aug. 17, D. Tex.).

P. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Streeman will proceed without delay to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months, to take effect after re-enlistment, is granted to Comy. Sergt. John Hessler (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.).

#### Medical Department.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 10, S. O. 297, Dec. 26, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. R. B. Benham, Asst. Surg. (Orders 80, Madison Bks., Aug. 15).

1st Lieut. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from temporary duty in the Dept. of Dakota when his services are no longer required with troops in the field (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., Aug. 11, is extended three days (S. O. 77, Aug. 14, D. P.).

The leave granted Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days (S. O., Aug. 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one day is granted Maj. M. W. Wood, Surg. (S. O. 182, Aug. 22, D. E.).

Surg. John D. Hall was ordered Aug. 16 to proceed from Wallace, Idaho, to Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 129, Aug. 16, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. William E. Purviance was ordered, Aug. 16, to proceed to Wallace, Idaho, from Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 129, Aug. 16, D. C.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Supply, Okla., is granted Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Madison M. Brewer, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Private William Bray, Co. D, 3d Inf., is transferred to the Hospital Corps, as a private (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.).

#### Pav Department.

Maj. William H. Cammery will proceed to and pay the troops at Fort Omaha and Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the muster of July 31 (S. O. 76, Aug. 11, D. P.).

Leave for one month is granted Maj. William M. Maynardier, Paymr. (S. O. 90, Aug. 6, D. Cal.).

#### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dent., will proceed from Watertown, Mass., to works of Alexander Thomson, Fitchburg, Mass., to inspect steel horse collars under manufacture for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, is ordered to Fort Sheridan to examine and report as to certain ammunition.

Leave granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, further extended to Nov. 1.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dent., Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. Platte (S. O. 76, Aug. 11, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Chas. H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved by Maj. Jas. F. Gregory, and proceed to Duluth, Minn., reporting to Maj. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, for duty (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.).

#### Chaplains.

The leave of absence granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

#### Signal Corps.

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Jacob Fetzer, Signal Corps (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

### CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

#### 1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Leave for two months, on surg. cert., with permission to leave the Dept. of Col., is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, 1st Cav. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. Max H. Swift was promoted on Aug. 17. Sergeant of Troop K, 1st Cav., vice Batson, discharged.

Lance Corpl. Harry Monroe was appointed on Aug. 17 corporal of Troop K, 1st Cav., vice Swift, promoted.

#### 2d Cavalry—Col. George G. Hunt.

Capt. Ell L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return.

Leave for 20 days granted 1st Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav.

#### 3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d Cav., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 10, S. O. 297, Dec. 26, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of the target practice of his troop, is granted Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav. (S. O. 81, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, 3d Cav., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and resume his duties as recorder of the board of officers on the revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations (S. O. 82, Aug. 6, D. Mo.).

2d Lieut. Chas. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T., by par. 2, S. O. 34, c. s., Dept. of Mo., during the trial of Sergt. Timothy K. McCarthy, Co. A, 13th Inf., upon the conclusion of which he will resume his duties as a member of the court (S. O. 87, Aug. 16, D. M.).

2d Lieut. Chas. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T., by par. 2, S. O. 34, c. s. (S. O. 88, Aug. 17, D. M.).

#### 4th Cavalry—Col. Charles E. Compton.

2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav., is detailed as member of G. C. M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 91, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 95, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav., is relieved as member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 91, c. s., D. Cal. for and during the trial (only) of Corpl. William Farrell, Troop K, 4th Cav., in order to render him available for assignment as counsel for the accused (S. O. 95, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

#### 5th Cavalry—S. F. Wade.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav. (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, D. Tex.).

#### 7th Cavalry—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect after the return to duty of Capt. J. M. Bell, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav. (S. O. 182, Aug. 22, D. E.).

Sergt. W. A. Hamilton, Troop F, is detailed as Acting Post Sergeant-Major (Orders 79, Aug. 20, Fort Myer).

1st Lieut. Hugh J. Scott, 7th Cav., will proceed to Chicago and report in person to the Major-General commanding not later than Aug. 25 (S. O. 88, Aug. 17, D. Mo.).

#### 9th Cavalry—Col. James Riddle.

Leave for three months granted 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav.

#### 10th Cavalry—Col. John K. Mizner.

1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav., is detailed as member of the G. C. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by par. 10, S. O. 297, Dec. 26, 1893, H. Q. A. (S. O., Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

### ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

#### 1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

The following transfers of lieutenants of the 1st Art. are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1: 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser from Bat. A to Light Bat. K; 1st Lieut. David Price from Light Bat. K to Bat. A (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. G. Harvey Cloud, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., is granted a furlough for three months to terminate Nov. 21, and on that date will be discharged (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

#### 2d Artillery—Col. Richard Loder.

1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Adams, during the trial of Musician George E. Duclos, Bat. G, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, 4th Art., is detailed J. A. for the trial of this case (S. O. 178, Aug. 17, D. E.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Ell D. Hoyle, 2d Art. (S. O. 85, Aug. 13, D. Mo.).

2d Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, 2d Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will return to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 83, Aug. 7, D. Mo.).

Sergt. J. A. Morrow, Bat. L, is detailed Post Sergeant-Major, and Sergt. R. E. Pate, Bat. H, Steward in the Post Exchange (Orders 46, Aug. 20, Fort Schuyler).

Corpl. Murray Baldwin, Bat. I, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined by the Board of Officers to meet there Sept. 1 (Orders 111, Aug. 16, Fort Monroe).

#### 3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, 3d Art. (S. O. 180, Aug. 20, D. E.).

Sergt. C. J. Delaney, Bat. D, will proceed to Addisville, Ga., to receive Private Wilson from the civil authority and conduct him to Fort McPherson (Orders 127, Aug. 15, Fort McPherson).

#### 4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. G. G. Helmer, 4th Art. (Orders 110, Aug. 18, Wash. Bks.).

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art. (Orders 84, Aug. 20, Fort McHenry).

#### 5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Haan, 5th Art. (S. O. 90, Aug. 6, D. Cal.).

Maj. J. A. Darling, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Presidio, and will proceed without delay, to Sacramento, Cal., reporting to Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., for duty (S. O. 91, Aug. 7, D. Cal.).

Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 91, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 95, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown and 2d Lieut. Wilnot E. Ellis, 5th Art., are hereby detailed as members of G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 47, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 94, Aug. 10, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art., is detailed as recruiting officer at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art. (S. O. 93, Aug. 9, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art., at Presidio, Cal., will proceed, without delay, to Sacramento, Cal., and report to Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., for duty with Bat. K (S. O. 90, Aug. 6, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. John A. Darling, 5th Art. (S. O. 95, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th Cav., are detailed as members of G. C. M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 91, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 95, Aug. 11, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., is relieved from duty with the 1st Artillery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will join his proper battery (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on being relieved from duty with the 1st Art., is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

### INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

#### 1st Infantry—Col. Wm. R. Shafter.

Sergt. William Bowman, Co. F, 1st Inf., will proceed to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 92, Aug. 8, D. Cal.).

#### 3d Infantry—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

The following transfers, 3d Inf., ordered: 1st Lieut. George Bell, from Co. D to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, from Co. K to Co. D.

#### 5th Infantry—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Insp. of S. A. P., of the Dept. Mo., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and return (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

Upon the expiration of the leave granted him, 2d Lieut. James Bayles, 5th Inf., will proceed to join his company (G) at Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 178, Aug. 17, D. E.).

The leave on surg. cert. granted Maj. George B. Russell, 5th Inf., April 21, is extended one month on surg. cert. (S. O., Aug. 22, H. Q. A.).

#### 6th Infantry—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Leave for 23 days, to take effect after the return to duty from leave of 2d Lieut. P. E. Pierce, is granted Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf. (S. O. 182, Aug. 22, D. E.).

Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty with Co. C, and Lieut. H. B. Bandholtz from duty with Co. B (Orders 128, Aug. 17, Fort Thomas).

Sergt. Lewis R. Tafe, Co. B, having re-enlisted, his rank as sergeant is continued. Sergt. Jos. O'Brien, having re-enlisted, is reassigned to the regimental band and rank as sergeant continued (Orders 76, Aug. 16, 6th Inf.).

Sergt. E. T. Courtney, Co. B, 6th Inf., is relieved from, and Sergt. Charles Helle, Co. D, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. D. (Orders 127, Aug. 15, Fort Thomas).

Lance Corporal Michael McGarry was appointed Corporal, Co. C, 6th Inf., on Aug. 20, vice Graham, reduced.

#### 7th Infantry—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Leave for six months granted Capt. Wm. Quinton, 7th Inf.

#### 8th Infantry—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 5, is granted Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf., Fort McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 77, Aug. 14, D. P.).

Leave for four months, to take effect about Sept. 25, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf.

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Adjutant 8th Inf., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort McKinney, Wyo., vice 1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., relieved (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. P.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. William W. Haney, 8th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. P.).

#### 9th Infantry—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf. (Orders 82, Aug. 16, Madison Bks.).

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., Asst. to the Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. Mo., will proceed to Rock Island and the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers stationed at those points (S. O. 88, Aug. 17, D. Mo.).

#### 10th Infantry—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

Leave for two months granted 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 10th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 10th Inf., Co. E (S. O., Aug. 17, H. Q. A.). Since July 3d last the 10th Infantry has done duty as follows in connection with the railroad labor troubles: Colonel Pearson and Co. B and D, at Raton, N. M.; Co. F, at Chicago, and Co. H, at Las Vegas, N. M. These companies were still out at last accounts.

Corpl. Carl Schneider, Co. H, has been promoted sergeant, and Private William Read appointed corporal. Lance-Corpl. John Fraser, Co. E, has been appointed corporal. Sergt. D. Connelly, Co. B, having re-enlisted, is continued as sergeant. Private John Gillen was appointed corporal, Co. A, 10th Inf., on Aug. 16, vice Stanley, discharged.

2d Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, 10th Inf. was ordered to proceed from Chicago to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on July 30, and join his company (S. O. 88, Aug. 17, D. Mo.).

Private John Hughes was appointed on Aug. 17 Corporal, Co. D, 10th Inf., vice McPadden, discharged. Lance-Corpl. Patrick Walker was appointed on Aug. 18 Corporal, Co. B, 10th Inf., vice Johnston, discharged.

#### 11th Infantry—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

Leave for 10 days granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 11th Inf.

#### 12th Infantry—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 88, Aug. 7, D. Mo.).



Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Adj., 12th Inf. (S. O. 82, Aug. 6, D. Mo.).

Private Nick Malone was appointed, on Aug. 17, corporal, Co. H, 12th Inf., vice Doty, discharged.

#### 13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James Foran, 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. John S. Grisard, 13th Inf., will proceed to College Park, Md., and resume his duties at the Maryland Agricultural College (S. O. Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., to inspect a Red Cross ambulance, old pattern, reported unserviceable, for which Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

#### 14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, 14th Inf., is extended one month (S. O. Aug. 20, H. Q. A.).

In a regimental order announcing the death of Capt. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, Col. Anderson recounts his service and says: "During his service with the regiment he for seven years performed the responsible duties of Regimental Quartermaster. He has endeared himself to the officers and men of his regiment by his manly, upright qualities and his devotion to duty. Captain Patterson's loss will be a severe blow to the regiment and will occasion the most profound sorrow."

#### 15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf., is appointed Acting R. Q. M. during the absence of 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Q. M. of the regiment (Orders 35, Aug. 12, 15th Inf.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf. (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, R. Q. M., 15th Inf. (S. O. 85, Aug. 13, D. Mo.).

Leave for 12 days, to take effect Aug. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf. (S. O. 82, Aug. 6, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf. (S. O. 84, Aug. 10, D. Mo.).

#### 18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., extended to include Aug. 31.

#### 19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

1st Lieut. Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf., is detailed as judge advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., by Par. 2, S. O. 6, v. s., Dept. Mo., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., hereby relieved (S. O. 87, Aug. 16, D. Mo.).

#### 21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

Co. F, 21st Inf., will return from Brattleboro, Vt., to Plattsburgh Bks. by rail and boat (Orders 63, Aug. 17, Plattsburgh Bks.).

Capt. O. Wolfe, Co. E, 21st Inf., has been promoted sergeant, and Lance-Corpl. G. Gilbert, E. appointed corporal.

Sergeant C. R. Burr, Co. F, 21st Inf., is detailed on extra duty as Provost Sergeant (Orders 65, Aug. 21, Plattsburgh Bks.).

Capt. Ormsby Wolfe was promoted sergeant, Co. E, 21st Inf., on Aug. 16, vice Morrison, discharged.

Lance-Corpl. George Gilbert was promoted corporal, Co. E, 21st Inf., on Aug. 16, vice Wolfe, promoted.

#### 22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., is relieved from duty at the Groton School, Groton, Mass., to take effect Sept. 1, and is detailed as of that date as professor of military science and tactics at the N. H. School of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H. (S. O. Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

#### 23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

The most notable feature of the recent entertainment, says a Fort Clark correspondent, was the fencing contest between Prof. Otto H. Gerold, sergeant Co. D, 23d Inf., and his pupil, Sergeant William E. Tyree, Co. E. Sergeant Gerold was born in New York City, and from childhood employed his spare time in fencing. In 1893, at the Franklin Club's athletic rooms, in El Paso, the young professor for the first time was brought face to face with Prof. L. Marc Christol, master-of-arms of the second Chasseurs-a-pied of France. After a spirited and brilliant contest Prof. Gerold won by scoring eleven points, while his antagonist scored eight, and Prof. Christol was the first to congratulate the victorious and gallant young adversary, and announced that Prof. Gerold was one of the best men he had ever crossed swords with.

#### 25th Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.

Orders No. 81, Fort Missoula, Mont., Aug. 9, 1894.

In view of the return of the troops who were detached from this post to prevent obstruction and resistance of the laws of the United States by railroad strikers and their sympathizers, the commanding officer deems it just and proper to convey to the officers and men so engaged his keen appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which they conducted themselves, not only as well-disciplined soldiers but as patriotic citizens of this country. Their fidelity, patience and courage, under the trying circumstances, are a lasting credit to themselves and the service of the United States.

By order of Col. Burt: H. A. LEONHAEUSER, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 25th Inf., Post Adjutant.

#### Retirement of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list:

Private Edward D. Cohots, Co. G, 8th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Private Christopher Freemyer, Comp B, 2d Cav., Fort Bowie, Arizona.

Ord. Serg. John W. Harper, Fort Snelling, Minn.

1st Class Private John Molony, Ord. Detach., Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J.

Private Jacob Schmitt, Batt. F, 5th Art., Presidio, Cal.

Sergt. Geo. Smith, Co. F, 23d Inf., Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. Aug. 17, H. Q. A.).

#### Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered: At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., H. Aug. 27, Detail: Capt. Edmund K. Russell, Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., Arthur Murray, John V. White, Frank S. Harlow, John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 182, Aug. 22, D. East.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 10, Detail: Major Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf., Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav., Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav., Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav., 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., 1st Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., 2d Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 10th Inf., 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav., 2d Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 24 Cav., 2d Lieut. Joseph T.

Crabbs, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Willis Ulline, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 82, Aug. 6, D. Mo.).

At Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 10, Detail: Lieut.-Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav.; Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts and Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William C. Davis, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Milton, F. Davis, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Summerville, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 91, Aug. 7, D. Cal.).

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 24, Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Capt. John G. Turnbull, Frank W. Hess, James O'Hara, Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., Charles Humphreys, and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 180, Aug. 20, D. E.).

At Plattsburgh Barracks, Aug. 24, Detail: Lieut.-Col. William J. Lyster, Capt. William H. Boyle, Ebenezer W. Stone, Francis E. Eltonhead, 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 2d Lieut. William H. Mullay, Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 180, Aug. 20, D. E.).

At Fort Riley, Kan., Aug. 10, Detail: Maj. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; Capt. Samuel R. Jones, A. Q. M.; Capt. Ezra B. Fuller and John C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William J. Nicholson, R. Q. M., 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple and Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Symonds and Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 82, Aug. 6, D. Mo.).

At Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 27, Detail: Lieut.-Col. Harry C. Egbert, Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel, Frederick W. Thibault and Geo. B. Walker; 1st Lieut. Zerah W. Torrey, Elmore F. Taggart and Benjamin W. Atkinson; 2d Lieut. Geo. A. Detchmeyer, Harry H. Handholtz, Chas. Del. Hine, and Willard E. Gleason; all 6th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Bennett, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 183, Aug. 23, D. E.).

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22, Detail: Capt. John Keller, James Ulio, Horace B. Sarson, John K. Warner, John Kinzie, William J. Turner and Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson and James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart and William J. Lutz, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. F.).

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg.-Gen.; Capt. John Pitman, Stanhope E. Blunt and Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., and Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg. H. A. in app. on Oct. 2 for the examination of such lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O. Aug. 22, H. Q. A.).

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 20.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week, ending Saturday, Aug. 18.

#### PROMOTIONS.

##### Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Chas. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., to be quartermaster with the rank of Major, Aug. 8, vice Kirk, retired from active service.

##### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

##### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be Captain, July 31, vice Burnett, 7th Inf., retired from active service to the 7th Inf.

1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, Regt. Adj., 8th Inf., to be Captain, July 31, vice Hutton, 8th Inf., dismissed to the 8th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Farnsworth, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, July 31, vice Hardin, 7th Inf., promoted to the 7th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 1, vice Terrett, 8th Inf., appointed Regt. Adj., to the 8th Inf.

#### RETIREMENTS.

By operation of law, Section 1, Act of June 30, 1882, Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 16th Inf., Aug. 13.

On his own application, after 30 years' service, Section 1243, Revised Statutes.

Lieut.-Col. George K. Brady, 17th Inf., Aug. 16.

Under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Captain, 1st Lieut. William A. Kimball, 14th Inf., Aug. 13.

In accordance with Acts of Congress of Aug. 1, 1894, Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dana, A. Q. M., Aug. 11.

1st Lieut. George S. Greene, Art., Aug. 11.

#### TRANSFERS.

##### Infantry Arm.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Smith from the 22d Inf. to the 20th Inf., Aug. 11, vice Cronin, promoted.

#### CASUALTIES.

Capt. George T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., died Aug. 14, at Newburyport, Mass.

1st Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, 3d Cav., died Aug. 18, at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adj.-Gen.

#### Nominations.

2d Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., to be a 1st Lieutenant.

#### Confirmations.

AUG. 18.—1st Lieut. John B. Bellinger, 5th Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 23d Inf., to be Colonel.

Maj. James Henton, 23d Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf., to be Major.

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf., to be first Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Eugene L. Lovridge, 11th Inf., to be first Lieutenant.

AUG. 22.—Maj. Jas. H. Bradford, 11th Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th Inf., to be Major.

1st Lieut. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf., to be Captain.

1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, 13th Inf., to be Captain.

2d Lieut. Jas. T. Dean, 3d Inf., to be first Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 25th Inf., to be first Lieutenant.

To be Captain of Infantry.—Chas. B. Stivers, formerly Captain 7th Inf.

#### RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1894.

DEPT. EAST, FORT NIAGARA.—The preliminary practice closed Aug. 21, the result for the three days for the first ten competitors being:

Sergeant Daniel Callaghan, D. 9th Inf. .... 415

Corpl. William J. Schuck, D. 6th Inf. .... 407

Private Patrick F. Quinn, B. 9th Inf. .... 403

Sergt. Charles F. Pearson, F. 21st Inf. .... 402

Sergt. John P. Fellenz, F. 9th Inf. .... 397

2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Upton, 21st Inf. .... 386

Lance-Corpl. Richard J. Powers, G. 21st Inf. .... 379

Capt. Thomas S. McCabe, 9th Inf. .... 372

Corpl. Frank Robinson, A. 21st Inf. .... 353

Private James W. Wilson, B. 6th Inf. .... 352

The scores of the distinguished marksmen competing for places on the Army team were:

Sergt. August Scholle, H. 9th Inf. .... 377

Sergt. James Laver, H. 6th Inf. .... 343

Those for places on the distinguished marksmen's team:

Sergt. Albert W. James, D. 5th Inf. .... 333

Second-class Private Wallace Right, B. E. Engrs. .... 321

1st Sergt. Martin Doolan, B. Battalion Engineers. .... 297

DEPT. TEXAS, FORT CLARKE.—The competitions closed Aug. 16, giving the following team:

Private Andrew F. Welton, F. 23d Inf. .... 552

2d Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, 23d Inf. .... 528

1st Sergt. Frank G. Miller, B. 23d Inf. .... 521

Sergt. John McCormick, 18th Inf. .... 515

Private Alvin E. Pottelger, C. 23d Inf. .... 505

Corpl. E. W. Pendleton, G. 18th Inf. .... 497

2d Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf. .... 495

Corpl. Thomas A. Galley, A. 23d Inf. .... 495

2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf. .... 489

Sergt. Robert Donaldson, E. 23d Inf. .... 485

The scores of the distinguished marksmen are:

1st Sergt. Franklin Rose, A. 18th Inf. .... 553

Private G. C. Tallafiero, Band, 23d Inf. .... 552

Corpl. John L. Combs, F. 18th Inf. .... 491

Sergt. James M. Nobbitt, D. 18th Inf. .... 481

The following officers will report to Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., for duty with the Dept. Rifle and Cav. competitions: As range officers.—1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, Dennis M. Michie and William D. Davis, 17th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. F.).

The following officers will report Sept. 10 at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., as competitors, at the coming annual Cavalry competition: 2d Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller and Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. F.).

Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., distinguished marksman, will report Sept. 10 at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., to participate in the Cavalry competition (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. F.).

The following officers will report Sept. 10 to Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., as competitors at the Dept. Rifle competition: 1st Lieut. Robert F. Ames, 8th Inf., Fort McKinney, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 24 Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Lyon, 17th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 80, Aug. 20, D. F.).

#### COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, U. S. A., retired, is detailed as professor at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbault, Minn. (S. O. Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Warren R. Dunton, U. S. A., retired, is detailed as professor in the Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, O. (S. O. Aug. 21, H. Q. A.).

#### CANNED GOODS.—The sizes of canned goods for use with the travel ration will be the same as those authorized by Circular No. 3, Office Comy.-Gen. of Subsistence, 1894, to be provided for sales. In the case of beef, fresh or corned, the size will be 2-lb. cans (C. G. of S., Aug. 15, 1894).

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS RIFLE COMPETITION.

The Department of Texas has completed its departmental competition, and the five men who will represent it at Fort Sheridan have been decided upon. The team is composed of the men who made the highest records in the competition which was held at Fort Clark, Tex., beginning Aug. 16. In 1893 the total score made by the Department team was 5,150. This year it was 5,082, the loss being 68 points. There were 21 marksmen and four distinguished marksmen who competed for places on the rifle team. There were firing at known distances and skirmish firing. The records of the men will go to Chicago as follows:

1st Sergt. Franklin Rose, distinguished marksman, 18th Inf., at known distances for the two days, 322, and the average of the two days for skirmish firing 231, making the grand total 553; Sergeant Rose secured the honor of making the best records on the grounds. Private Garwin C. Tallafiero, of the band, 23d Inf., and Private Andrew F. Welton, Co. F, 23d Inf., were tied for second place, they securing a score of 320 and 325, respectively, for known distances and 232 and 227 for skirmish firing, making their total respectively, 552. The fourth man on the team will be 2d Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, 23d Inf., who made a score of 328, 308 at known distances and 220 for skirmish firing. The remaining member of the team is 1st Sergt. Frank E. Miller, Co. B, 23d Inf., whose score was 521, 320 for known distances and 201 for skirmish firing.

The scores made by the other competitors were as follows: 2d Lieut. G. D. Moore, 18th Inf., known distances 305, average skirmish 144, total 449; 2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf., 293, 190, total 483; 2d Lieut. H. G. Cole, 23d Inf., 306, 189, total 495; Private Frank McAlaird, Co. F, 5th Inf., 278, 181, total 459; Sergeant Joseph Houston, Co. A, 18th Inf., 284, 192, total 476; Private Preston Savage, Co. B, 18th Inf., 295, 173, total 468; Sergt. John McCormick, Co. C, 18th Inf., 315, 200, total 515; Private Wm. Stamm, Co. D, 18th Inf., 303, 148, total 451; Sergt. Carl Thomas, Co. E, 18th Inf., 287, 178, total 465; Private Wilson Decker, Co. F, 18th Inf., 288, 169, total 457; Corpl. E. W. Pendleton, Co. G, 18th Inf., 291, 206, 497; Private I. C. Revis, Co. H, 18th Inf., 284, 162, total 446; Corpl. T. A. Galley, Co. A, 23d Inf., 320, 175, total 495; Private A. E. Pottelger, Co. C, 23d Inf., 321, 184, total 505; Corpl. William Odicks, Co. D, 23d Inf., 290, 163, total 453; Sergt. Robert Donaldson, Co. E, 23d Inf., 293, 216, total 509; Corpl. Carl Zelsig, Co. F, 23d Inf., 288, 198, total 486; Sergt. Christ. Miller, Co. H, 23d Inf., 303, 163, total 466.

The scores made by the two distinguished marksmen, apart from 1st Sergt. Franklin Rose and Private Garwin C. Tallafiero, who secured places on the competing team, are as follows: Sergt. James M. Nobbitt, Co. D, 18th Inf., 319, 162, total 481; Corpl. John L. Combs, Co. F, 18th Inf., 298, 193, total 491.

#### MIMIC WARFARE.

General Miles' orders, issued Aug. 13, provided as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 15, 3 o'clock p. m.—Review and inspection of all the troops by the Major-General commanding.

Friday, Aug. 17—Drills by infantry, cavalry and artillery separately in the schools of the battalion and regiment.

Saturday, Aug. 18—Engagement with an imaginary enemy, in which the three arms of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery, will all be used.

Monday, Engagement No. 2.—Attack of infantry in extended order upon enemy's position and repulse; rally on main line and after long and severe fighting heavy cavalry column pierces enemy's right wing, followed by light artillery and infantry. Three-fourths of the command is then thrown against the left wing of enemy, which it is supposed to capture or destroy.

Wednesday, Engagement No. 3.—Advance guard of cavalry and grand guards driven in before advance of imaginary enemy. The main line then resumes the offensive and by alternate attacks of cavalry and artillery and infantry and artillery in echelon formation, it finally reaches and occupies enemy's position.

The engagement of Aug. 18 was most spirited, the three arms showing excellent training and precision. The infantry reached the scene of action first, Col. R



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tery and cavalry followed the infantry closely on the field, and the main line of battle was at once formed at the north end of the field. The line faced south and was made up from right to left flank as follows: Two troops of 7th Cavalry, Captain Hare; battalion of infantry, Major Humphreys; Battery F, 4th Art., Captain Taylor; battalion of infantry, Major Bailey; Batteries E of the First and F of the Second Artillery, Capt. Capron and Vose; battalion of infantry, Major Conrad; eight troops of cavalry in column of troops, Colonel Gordon.

#### General Court Martial Cases.

Sergt. Thomas Brather, Co. B, 9th Inf., was recently tried at Madison Barracks for gambling with privates, found guilty and sentenced to forfeiture of \$5, and to be reprimanded, the court being lenient on account of the sergeant's long, faithful and honorable service. The reviewing authority, Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., approves the sentence, although he deems it inadequate, and says: "Sergeant Brather's plea that he was ignorant of violating any article of war, general order, or post order, when he, by his example, was encouraging men of the regiment to gamble with him, and thus endeavoring to possess himself by unlawful means of their money, shows him to have a very loose idea of the dignity of his position, or his fitness to be a non-commissioned officer, and it is hoped that in the future he may realize that it is his place to set an example for good, instead of evil."

#### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

- 1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E. F. G. H. and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache; B and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.
- 2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D, G and H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B and K. Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and I. Ft. Sill, O. T.; D. Ft. Supply, Okla.; L. Ft. Meade, S. D.
- 4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Sequoia National Park; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Yosemite National Park, Cal.
- 5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A and H. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E and I, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Fort Brown, Tex.
- 6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, G, H, K and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, H and I. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; L. Ft. Sill, O. T.
- 8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, E, F, G, I and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A, C, F, and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.
- 9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, E, G, H and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; K, Ft. Myer, Va.
- 10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, E, G and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.
- 18TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, C, D and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C, G and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
- 3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. D, E, H and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M. Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, D, F, H, K and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Fort Mason, Cal.; B and M, Fort Canby, Wash.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.
- 1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, F and H. Angel Island, Cal.; A, E and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.
- 2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
- 3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, E and F, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; G, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, G and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.
- 5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and G, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, F, G and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Bks., Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y.
- 7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.
- 9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; G, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
- 10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B and D, Ft. McCoy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.
- 11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.
- 12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.
- 13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, Okla.; T, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- 17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- 18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.
- 20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, E, F, G and I. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, Ft. Buford, N. D.
- 21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, F and G, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

\* Those marked with an asterisk (four in all) are Indian companies.

- 22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, F and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G, Camp Merritt, Mont.; E, Ft. Pembina, N. Dak.
- 23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, G and H. Ft. Clarke, Tex.; F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
- 24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and G. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.
- 25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, F, G and H. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) CAMP ORRINGTON LUNT.

Near Evanston, Ill., Aug. 20, 1894.

The entire force of the regular troops concentrated in Chicago during the recent labor troubles, with the exception of the 9th and two companies of the 15th Infantry, arrived at this camp on the 13th and 14th inst., the cavalry establishing camp one day previous to the artillery and infantry. A review, attended by General Miles and staff, took place last Wednesday afternoon, and the manoeuvring began Friday afternoon. For some reasons the movements on that day were in some cases poorly executed, whereas the exercises in Saturday's sham battle showed a decided improvement. It is judged that 20,000 people flocked from Evanston and surrounding country to witness the exercises. Another sham battle will take place this afternoon, and it is expected to prove more interesting than the previous manoeuvres. General Miles is personally supervising the exercises. The drill ground is situated about three miles southwest of the cavalry camp, and, although, perhaps, large enough, is not very suitable for quick movements and dangerous for cavalry charges. The camp will probably be broken about the 28th inst., and the different organizations be ordered to their respective stations. Upon invitation of the Evanston Society the officers attended a reception and hop last Friday evening. Many visitors are flocking around the cavalry camp daily, and the fair sex is by no means slow to pay a visit to the boys in blue. The Evanston Salvation Army took the camp by storm yesterday and held an open air meeting for the benefit of the soldiers, who seemed to enjoy the ceremonies very much.

The Chicago papers comment very favorably on each day's manoeuvring, but Aug. 20, in the early part of the evolutions, a cannon in Captain Prime's Battery A, 2d Art., exploded, similarly to that of the terrible mishap that befell Battery F, of the same regiment on Grand Boulevard, Chicago, on July 16 last. Fortunately, no one was hurt, nor did it prevent or delay the movements laid down. Very little or no excitement was caused by the explosion, as many beholders were under the impression that the explosion was on the programme. To-day's Chicago papers give every movement in detail and say it terminated with much pleasure to all, and demonstrated the fact that Uncle Sam's troops in real war would be a very bad enemy to encounter.

The weather here could not be better and the two companies at target practice are firing well. Amongst those shooting is Sergt. Thomas O'Rourke, Co. G, 15th Inf., the crack shot. So far he is doing as well as last year, perhaps a little better, but it's as skirmishing he makes his large percentage which was so remarkably high last season, and everything indicates he will be equally successful this year.

Great accommodations for train service have existed here for the last month. Instead of going to Highwood (formerly Fort Sheridan), one mile distant, the Northwestern has established a depot just outside the western entrance to the barracks. At the present time it is a temporary structure, merely a platform, but ground is being set for a fine structure to cost about \$15,000. No doubt a great future is before Fort Sheridan. It certainly will be second to none in the U. S. as a military post.

Lieut. Wm. M. Crofton, 1st Inf., after a pleasant visit to his parents, leaves for California on Saturday next, to join his regiment.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 17, 1894.

The return of companies C, E and H was the principal event of the past week. The companies have been for some weeks on detached service on the Northern Pacific, and every one had a hearty welcome for the bronzed "warriors." The officers detailed for the service were Capt. Wilkison, Hobart, Rose, Lieuts. Fremont, Reeve, Hale, McKee, and Dr. Howard.

Miss May Jones, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., is the guest of the Misses Hobart.

Lieut. Morford, who has been attending the military and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has rejoined his regiment.

Mrs. F. B. Jones and son Russel are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Mason.

Lieut. Wadsworth has obtained a leave of absence which he intends to spend at his home in Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Basche and daughter Lulu, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. P. Avery.

Miss Minnie and Lydia Hobart gave a delightful dinner Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss May Jones. The guests were Misses Williams, Julia Gerard, Frances Mason, Bessie Hannay, Bessie Williams, of the post, and Miss Mabel Horn, of St. Paul.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Gardiner's Bay, L. I., Aug. 20, 1894.

The revenue practice-ship Chase dropped anchor here about 10 o'clock last evening after a 33 days' passage from Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands. She went far to the southward on the homeward passage in order to catch the northeast trade winds, and then encountered several days' calms on leaving the trades just southwest of the Bermudas.

On the whole, the Chase has had an uneventful summer cruise to Europe and reports that she has only twice during the whole time met with winds which requiring her to take in her topgallant sails or reef top-sails. Her spars and rigging look as neat and bright as a new pin and one would never suspect her to be the same vessel which sailed from New Bedford, Mass., nearly four months ago. Her trim condition reflects great credit on the executive ability of her First Lieutenant, Mr. D. P. Foley.

The cadets are just becoming accustomed to their new surroundings, and the comparative smooth waters of Gardiner's Bay this forenoon, when the Revenue cutter Perry, from New York, hove in sight around Orient Point, and stood into the bay as soon as she sighted the Chase. Capt. L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division at Washington, was aboard the Perry and came on board the Chase and spent the afternoon with Capt. J. W. Condon. At 2 o'clock the Chase hove up anchor and got underway for a few hours' practice in sailing evolutions, for the benefit of the cadets. She will probably remain in the bay until Monday or Tuesday next and spend the intervening time in practice, before proceeding to New Bedford. Then the cadets will go on leave for two weeks, or a month, while the vessel is being overhauled for a winter cruise to the West Indies.

LOUISIER.

The new revenue cutter Calumet, now building at Buffalo, N. Y., is fast approaching completion, and in three weeks it is expected that she will be ready for service.

Under authority of one of the provisions of the

legislative acts, which stated "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall select one of the chief engineers of the Revenue Cutter Service who shall be detailed as Engineer-in-Chief of said service," Secretary Carlisle has appointed Chief Engineer John W. Collins to fill that position. Mr. Collins has been temporarily performing the duties of this office for the past two years, and during this period he has made vast improvements in the steam machinery of the vessels composing the Revenue Cutter Service, forty in number. Mr. Collins' long experience, both in the Navy and Revenue Cutter Service, eminently fit him for the duties he is required to perform. His detail has received the practically unanimous approval of his brother officers.

Revenue bark Chase has returned from her practice cruise, and is now at Gardiner's Bay.

2d Asst. Engineer J. B. Coyle and Chief Engineer E. F. Hedden, of Revenue Cutter Service, have been granted 30 days' leave.

#### A STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

(From "Harper's Young People.")

The boys who are brought up under a military system certainly learn the art of strategy. This was well illustrated in Prussia some years ago in the following manner:

The receptions of a certain Prussian General's wife were for some reason uncongenial to the youths under his command, and unfrequented by them. The General, a strict martinet, was imprudent enough to reproach them with their shortcomings in this matter, and to demand a change in their manners.

At his very next ball, when all the guests were assembled, the tramp, tramp of marching feet was heard upon the staircase, the door was thrown open, and there marched into the room a whole corps of cadets, who, with their young officer at their head, halted and stood at attention.

"What is the meaning of this?" shouted the General. "The first corps of cadets to dancing command!" replied the youth, saluting as though on parade.

"Take them away!" screamed the General, beside himself with rage.

"Right about face, march!" was the calm and unmoved answer, and the cadets marched out in the same order as they had entered.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT.

Aug. 22, 1894.

From present indications the prospects are that the closing days of Camp Culum will be unmarked by any events outside of the usual routine of camp life. It was decided some time ago that there would be no illumination of the camp this year. Arrangements for the Color Line entertainment were begun, but the difficulty experienced in deciding upon a programme which would be equally satisfactory and interesting to performers and audience proved insurmountable and the idea was given up.

The ball will take place as usual on Aug. 28. Two years ago the sudden death of Cadet Alexander caused the omission of the furlough ball, the illumination and entertainment having already taken place. Last year the visit of the corps to Chicago changed the usual order of events. This year it was supposed that the customary programme would have been carried out.

The Medical Board ordered to examine the first classes and the September candidates upon their arrival met at the Cadet Hospital on Monday. The board consists of Majors Valery Havard, J. Van B. Hoff and George H. Torney, Post Surgeon. The examination of the first and third classes will be held first, then the fourth. The second class will be examined upon its return from furlough.

A lawn party will be given by Mrs. John Kelly on Thursday afternoon of the present week on the grounds in front of Lieut. Braden's quarters. A large number of invitations have been issued. The guests will be the young ladies of the post and the cadets.

Professor, Mrs. and Miss Michie left the post this morning for a week's visit at Fisher's Island.

Miss Miller, daughter of Major Marcus P. Miller, Fifth Art., is a guest of Miss Violet Bud. Miss Knight, daughter of Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Engineers, is a guest of Miss Newlands.

Major J. B. Babcock, Adjutant General's Department; Mrs. Babcock, Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Mrs. Roberts Bishop, A. C. Cox, and Mrs. Cox are among the guests at the hotel.

Lieuts. Montgomery, Flagler, Bethel, Todd, Hagadorn and W. O. Johnson, of the new detail, have reported for duty.

Lieut. J. D. Barrette and Mrs. Barrette, nee Biddle, arrived at the post on Monday.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 21, 1894.

Lieut. William Lassiter, First Art., left the post room on the 16th inst. on a 15 days' leave. He will not rejoin, but will report at his new station after the usual delay of 30 days.

The engagement of Miss Nan Miller, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Marcus P. Miller, of the garrison, to Second Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, Fourth Art., is announced, the wedding to take place some time in September next.

Mrs. Carahar and daughter, wife and daughter of Captain Carahar, who have been visiting Capt. John W. Pullman, left for Washington last Sunday.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Lee Duvall, daughter of Lieut. W. P. Duvall, of the garrison, to Mr. Louis Marie, of Philadelphia. The marriage will take place Sept. 18 at St. Mary's Catholic Church.

The troops of the command are being exercised in the new marching manoeuvres for heavy artillery during this week, the object being to thoroughly test the new system before having it made ready for issue.

The Artillery School baseball club played a game last Saturday with the club of countrymen from Fox Hill, and but for a very fortunate rain, that came on just in time, the school club would surely have been beaten. They have lost the art of ball playing and any kind of a club can down them now.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Ord. Sergt. T. V. Turner, who has been spending a month of the warm weather in Charlottesville, Va., came home last Thursday, one of the children having been taken sick.

On Friday night the Social Club of the garrison, composed of enlisted men and their friends living in the vicinity, gave a dance, which lasted until 3 o'clock next morning.

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It is positively denied at Army headquarters  
that the Department of the Platte has been trans-  
ferred to Savannah, Ga., where, according to  
rumor, its name was to be changed to the De-  
partment of the South. General Vincent, Acting  
Adjutant-General, said that the report is without  
foundation. According to the story that was  
going the rounds, the troops in the Department of  
the Platte would remain at Fort Crook, which  
would be attached to the Department of the Mis-  
souri, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Board, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Henry C.  
Corbin, Lieut.-Col. John C. Gilmore and Maj. John  
B. Babcock, appointed to revise the Army Regula-  
tions, has about completed its work and expects to  
make its report to the Secretary of War about the  
latter part of the present month.

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As a result of the operation of G. O. No. 34,  
H. Q. A., A. G. O., which appears under our Army  
heading, the following officers will be relieved and  
returned to their regiments: Department of the  
East: Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., Ina.  
Small Arms Practice and Engineer Officer. Depart-  
ment of Missouri: Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th  
Inf., Inspector Small Arms Practice; Capt. Jesse  
M. Lee, 9th Inf., assistant to Inspector-General.  
Department of Dakota: Capt. William Gerlach,  
3d Inf., Ordnance Officer and Acting Inspector  
Small Arms Practice. Department of Platte:  
Lieut.-Col. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., Inspector  
Small Arms Practice. Department of Colorado:  
1st Lieut. C. L. Collins, 11th Inf., Inspector Small  
Arms Practice, Ordnance Officer. Major A.  
R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., A. I. G., will be relieved  
Cav., Engineer Officer. Department of Colum-  
bia: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector-General.  
Department of Texas: 1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d  
Inf.; Maj. T. McCrea, 5th Art., A. E. O.; Capt.  
H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., C. O. O.; Capt. F. A.  
Boutelle, 1st Cav., I. S. A. P. Department of  
California: Lieut.-Col. E. Moale, 3d Inf., Insp.  
S. A. P.

Though it is understood that Capt. Robert L.  
Phythian will probably be assigned to the South  
Atlantic Station, it is an open secret that he does  
not want this command. Captain Phythian, how-  
ever, is a typical sailor, and if the Department  
issues the orders anticipated he will, of course,  
carry them out without a murmur. Captain Phy-  
thian has an application at the Department for  
the billet of Superintendent of the Naval Observa-  
tory in Washington, believing that it is the inten-  
tion of the Department to shortly relieve Capt.  
Frederick V. McNair, who has been there since  
June 28, 1890. If he is not ordered to the South  
Atlantic Station, the probabilities are that he will  
be Captain McNair's successor.

It is understood that the War Department has  
no intention at present of relieving Lieut.-Col.  
Frank from duty as commanding officer of the  
Artillery School, notwithstanding the fact that he  
will receive his promotion in the course of a few  
weeks. It is pointed out that officers with the  
rank of colonel have heretofore commanded this  
school, and there is no reason why there should  
be a transfer.

That no further fear of trouble is apprehended  
in Chicago was shown on Thursday last when an  
order was issued by the War Department direct-  
ing the return to their proper stations of those  
troops which had been sent to Chicago. The  
troops will return to Forts Riley, Brady and  
Leavenworth.

Mr. Harry S. Howard, under power of attorney  
from his father, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, has  
just completed arrangements for the erection of a  
handsome residence on one of the few remaining  
choice building sites in Burlington, Vt., on the  
corner of Maple and South Union streets. The  
house, when completed, will command a charming  
view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack  
Mountains to the west, while from the south and  
east the grand old Green Mountains are seen rais-  
ing their lofty peaks in the clear, pure atmosphere.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The result of the present session of Congress so far as concerns legislation for the Army and Navy has proven the correctness of the forecast made by the Journal at the beginning of the session. There has been little legislation of importance for either service. The most important measures proposed—the Outhwaite Artillery and Infantry Reorganization bill and the Navy Personnel bill—have not progressed further than the committee stage. The Navy Personnel bill will doubtless be reported, and may be passed, at the next session, but there is little probability that the Artillery and Infantry bill will get out of the House Committee on Military Affairs. The prospect is that the whole subject of Army reorganization will have to go over until the next Congress. The most important measure relating to the Army which became a law at this session was the act to regulate enlistments in the Army, this being the act repealing the ten-year enlistment clause, which was so generally criticised by the Army. As the Journal made a special effort to secure the repeal of this obnoxious and demoralizing measure, we are much gratified at the result. Aside from the provisions of the Army appropriation bill, the repeal of the ten-years' enlistment act is the only bill relating to the Army which has become a law. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the wearing of the distinctive badge of the Regular Army and Navy Union on all occasions of ceremony.

Several bills relating to the Navy became laws, but none of them was of very great importance to the service as a whole. They were as follows: Providing for the rescue of the armament and wreck of the U. S. S. Kearsarge; to amend section 1379, R. S., in relation to appointments of Assistant Paymasters in the Navy; relating to the pay and retirement of mates; to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia; for the payment of losses in Port Royal cyclone.

Quite a number of private bills were passed authorizing the President to restore officers to the Army and Navy, etc. They were as follows: Acts for the relief of Brig.-Gen. John S. Brooke, U. S. A., and John S. Pullman, U. S. A.; acts to retire Napoleon J. T. Dana, Geo. S. Greene, Dunbar R. Ransom and Charles B. Stivers; joint resolution for the proper enrollment of Thomas R. Proctor, U. S. A.; joint resolutions permitting the acceptance of foreign decorations by Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Comdr. F. W. Dickins, Prof. Asaph Hall (a medal), Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, Surg. J. Rufus Tryon, Comdr. C. H. Davis; acts to pension the widow of Samuel T. Hartt, late Naval Constructor, U. S. N., the widow of Gen. John M. Corse, and to increase the pension of the late Senior Lieut. N. P. Conway, U. S. N.

The following bills remain on the calendar, and will go over until the next session:

For the relief of Maj.-Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army (retired), and to allow him the full pay of his rank (adversely reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs); providing for a naval training station on the Pacific Coast; for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. S. Tallapoosa.

Authorizing certain Naval officers to administer oaths; for the relief of the estate of John Erickson; for the relief of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Madison Cutts; for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U. S. A.; for the relief of Capt. William Fletcher, U. S. A.; for the relief of the widow and legal representatives of the late Capt. O. B. Boyd, U. S. A.

The bills remaining on the House calendar are as follows:

To promote the efficiency of the militia; to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia; to provide for the selection of a navy yard site at Sabine Pass, Tex.; to amend section 1211, R. S., relative to brevet rank in the Army; to pension Cornelia de Peyster Black,

widow of the late Col. Henry M. Black, U. S. A.; for the relief of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg (retired), U. S. N.; for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry W. Freedley, late Major U. S. A.; authorizing the President to place upon the retired list of the Army Sergts. Francis Long and Maurice Connell, late of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition; to place James T. Peale on the retired list of the Army; for the relief of William R. Steimeitz; for the relief of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Madison Cutts; to place Thomas H. Carpenter on the retired list of the Army; for the relief of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson; for the relief of Rear-Admiral W. P. McCann; to promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori (retired); granting a pension to Ada J. Schwarka, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwarka, U. S. A.; also the following resolutions: House resolution expressing pleasure and satisfaction on account of the action of Rear-Admiral Benham in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro; joint resolution authorizing Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan to accept a medal from the Chilean government.

The service committees in both Houses have their current work well up to date. There are no bills that have passed the House awaiting action in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and there are no bills that have passed the Senate awaiting action in the House Military Committee. Two measures that have passed the House are pending in the Senate Military Committee, namely, the act to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review in certain cases and the joint resolution relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of July 12, 1862, and March 3, 1863. It is not probable that either of these will be favorably acted on.

The only bill that has passed the Senate and is before the House Naval Committee is the bill for the promotion of Commodore Sartori, retired, which will be reported favorably in lieu of the House bill now on the calendar.

While the military code of the State of New York provides for an aggregate force of National Guard in time of peace of not less than ten nor over fifteen thousand enlisted men, there is nothing in the constitution of the state which makes any provision for such a force, and it seems of vital importance that it should be embodied therein, especially in view of the growing spread of anarchy and the antipathy of law-breakers to the military. As the matter stands at present the force of the state could be easily wiped out by a legislature antagonistic to a National Guard. It is not at all impossible that a combination of labor element imbued with anarchistic ideas may get possession of the State Legislature; in fact, such a programme has been advocated already, and each year it seems more feasible, as is shown by the fact that the Governor of one state has lent his support to anarchy. To offset this danger, so far as New York State is concerned, Major W. H. A. Cochran, of the Second Brigade Staff, has introduced a constitutional amendment requiring a force of National Guard of not less than ten thousand. This amendment should be indorsed by all members of the National Guard. It is one of common-sense and merely strengthens the hands of the supporters of law and order. There is no "job" in it, as some one or two officers, who should have been better informed, have been heard to say. It is merely a necessary safeguard which cannot hurt the National Guard in any sense, but will stand as a barrier against the advocates of lawlessness and anarchy. It is hoped the amendment proposed by Major Cochran may be adopted.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. W. Stone, Company F, 21st U. S. Inf., and his lieutenants, Parmenter and Lawton, can well refer with pride to their recent tour of duty with the National Guard of Vermont in Brattleboro, says the Burlington "Free Press." The courteous and obliging officers and soldierly demeanor of the men won the praise of all, and the almost perfect execution of the manual of arms and the new drill regulations will long be remembered by the National Guardsmen of the State as an object lesson of great value. The regulars will carry back to the garrison at Plattsburgh, N. Y., the esteem and respect of all Vermonters who were fortunate enough to see them. The "Free Press" says: "The success of what was the most instructive muster of the Vermont troops ever held is due to the persistent work of Capt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cav., Assistant Inspector-General, who visited each company at its home several times before the muster, drilling and inspecting the men with great care, instructing the officers in their duties, arranging for the competition at the Fort Ethan Allen target range and other service."

Before the departure of the 1st U. S. Inf., from Santa Monica for Angel Island, Cal., a banquet was given by the citizens of Los Angeles to Col. W. R. Shafter and his officers. All the surroundings of the occasion were appropriate and handsome, and the prominent civil and military element of the Pacific coast was well represented. After dinner came the toasts, and Toastmaster Freeman, in proposing "The Army and Navy of the United States," said the response would be by Col. Shafter, who was greeted with an enthusiastic ovation. He responded feelingly, referred to the service the

troops had been called on to perform, thanked the citizens for his men, his officers and himself, and said: "Should the effort now being made, looking to the establishment of a military garrison in the vicinity of your city, be successful, I can think of no pleasanter station for the 1st Infantry than to first occupy it." Major Elderkin, U. S. A., who was unable to be present, sent a poem, read by Capt. Overton, who introduced it humorously and read it effectively. The verse was "Matilda Jane," by the poet of the Army, Maj. Elderkin, which was cordially received.

The following are included in the record of the awards for exhibits at the Columbian Fair, Chicago, under the head of U. S. Navy, Bureau of Ordnance, Torpedo Station and Torpedoes, Ordnance Museum: "For excellence in showing the high explosives, fuses and torpedoes manufactured at the Torpedo Station, for illustrating by photographs and models the manufacture of gun cotton and the instruction of the enlisted men; for a display of the modern swart-torpedo, rigged as for actual service in the ship's steam cutter; for the Howell and Hall automobile torpedoes; for the historical value of the exhibit of the Lay, Lay-Haight, Patrick and Station torpedoes, of gun-powder mines and torpedoes; for the display of the action of gun cotton blocks upon detonation on iron and steel plates; for photographs showing the flight of Howell torpedoes discharged from the torpedo boat Stiletto, Ordnance Museum.—For excellence in presenting numerous ordnance articles of great historical interest, including models of cast iron, smooth-bore and rifle guns mounted on carriages as used in the Navy from 1855 to the period when modern steel guns came into service; samples of carronades, muskets, rifles and carbines used between the years 1806 and 1866, a small gun and a collection of articles recovered by a class of seamen under instruction in diving at the Torpedo Station, from an English transport sunk in ten fathoms of water in Newport Harbor in 1778; a complete set of photographs showing the Naval Gun Factory, illustrating the processes of gun construction adopted by the Bureau."

The "Annual," published by the office of Naval Intelligence, will probably appear early in September, and will be a more imposing affair than that of last year. It will contain a synopsis of the progress made abroad during the year in all branches of nautical science, as well as some articles on special subjects. The notes on ships, ordnance and personnel are expected to be quite complete, and they will be very welcome to officers of the Navy and others who are interested in such matters. Among the contributors to this number may be mentioned Lieuts. Murdock, Qualtrough, Rogers, Colwell, Dorn, Drake and Lansdale; Ensigns Churchill and Stone, and Lieut. Karmany, of the Marine Corps. The latter has a timely article on modern small arms.

The members of the Benjamin, Atha & Illingworth Co., manufacturers of steel, at Harrison, N. J., were, on the 18th of August, arrested upon a complaint of conspiring to defraud the government, made by Comdr. Theo. F. Jewell, U. S. N. The action is taken under Sec. 5440, Rev. Stat., and is based upon the delivery of plugged castings to the Naval Gun Factory, at Washington. The accused were held in bail of \$1,000 each. As this company had been repeatedly warned against sending imperfect castings, the Secretary of the Navy decided to proceed against it, as a matter of consistency, in view of his previous action against the Penn Steel Casting Co.

The following is an extract from a recent sermon by the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, at San Francisco, on the industrial troubles: "And here, I wish, as a man and a citizen, to express my grateful and sincere sentiments for those men of the Army, who, in the discharge of their duty, fell victims to the mad rage—humble men in their plain and simple blue, yet who represent the highest ideals of humanity, the power of the just and true man to be willing to perish for his kind."

In his "Kingdom of God is Within You," Count Tolstoi attacks standing armies, holds up the Emperor William to reprobation for various speeches to his Guards and says: "We are standing on the threshold of the murderous war of social revolution, terrific in its miseries, beside which, as those who are preparing it tell us, the horrors of 1793 will be child's play."

The "Herald's" correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that the Brazilian Special Commissioner to Germany has sent a cable message to the government announcing that he has purchased 100,000 Mauser rifles, eight millimetres calibre, of the design of 1888. He is also negotiating for the purchase of siege guns. Japan is reported to have bought 100,000 stand of arms from Hartley & Graham.



## OUR NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Soon the historic Springfield rifle, which, as a muzzle-loader and breech-loader, has played such a prominent part in the nation's wars, will have passed away into history. For the first time since this country was a nation we have set aside native talent to seek abroad for the weapon with which to arm our troops. When the English abandoned their Martini-Henry two years ago they were able to find among the inventions of this country a small arm which they then thought superior to any other, and experience thus far has confirmed this judgment. When our new arm has been subjected to the same practical tests in the hands of our troops we shall be able to judge whether or not we were wise in establishing the precedent of rejecting the product of American invention. The final conclusion of the experiments the Navy are making will throw further light on this question. Our Army will have a rifle with a calibre one-third (.300) of an inch in measurement. The bore will just about admit the ordinary lead pencil, which would fit closely. The calibre of the Navy gun will be still smaller. Ever since the introduction of the breech-loader into modern armies the tendency has been towards a reduced calibre. England's first military breech-loader, the Snider, was .577 of an inch in the bore; the Martini-Henry was of .45 calibre, and fired a brass shell cartridge containing 85 grains of powder and a 480-grain, or ounce, bullet. Our Springfield is .45 calibre, with a bullet of 405 grains and a powder charge of 70 grains. Our new arm is 30 inches in the barrel, with a magazine horizontal, that is, lengthwise with the barrel. This magazine contains five cartridges, and has a cut-off, so that the piece can be used as a single-shot arm and the rapid fire of the magazine held in reserve, while the firing of single shots goes on at the rate of 30 per minute. The entire arm weighs about eight pounds, including a knife-shaped bayonet. The bayonet is quite as great a departure from the old-style weapon as is the arm. The familiar three-cornered piece of steel belonging to the infantry military arms of all nations for 150 years has given way to the knife-blade form of bayonet. All the European nations have adopted this pattern, with the new small bore, except Russia, and that power is seriously considering the change. The blades of the modern bayonets are from 9 to 12 inches in length and an inch wide. The American bayonet will be 12 inches long. The handles are short and straight, not more than four inches in length, and are made of wood and steel. The entire weight of the knife-bayonet is about three-quarters of a pound. The sights of this rifle are adjusted to a range of 2,500 yards. Though the bullet is fatal at 3,500 yards, it has not been deemed necessary to attempt any sighting beyond the range mentioned, as anything like an accurate aim beyond this distance would be impossible.

But the interest in the new arm culminates in the cartridge it fires. This weighs about one-half as much as the old .45-70-405 Springfield cartridge. As the new arm is much lighter than the old, the soldier can carry 175, or even 200, rounds of the new ammunition without any increase of load beyond what the old cartridge gave when but 100 were carried. The charge of powder for the United States rifle is now 37 grains of a German smokeless explosive, known as the Wetheren. Something very like it will be adopted for permanent use. This was chosen because it gave but little smoke, if any. Its burning produces a mist-like vapor, and the report is about one-half as loud as that of the service charge of black gunpowder. The bullet is about an inch long, of hardened lead, with a very thin covering of nickel or steel. In order to insure to so long and slender a missile steadiness of flight over such enormous ranges a more rapid twist in the rifle became necessary. The barrels of the new rifle have four grooves about .003 of an inch deep. They have one turn in about 12 inches, or two and a half complete twists in 30 inches. A long and slender bullet fired with the extreme velocity of 2,000 feet per second would not take the rifling in arms with so short a twist at all, but would "strip" or jump the grooving and leave the gun nothing but a shapeless slug of lead. In order to overcome this, the hard metal coating of the bullet was necessary, as well as the increased hardening of the lead used in the projectile.

For this reason, the size of the bullet is greater than the bore of the rifle by an increase equal to the depth of the grooving, and the missile is, therefore, forced into the rifling instead of sliding over it. A proper lubricant is used with these bullets. The heat produced by this new powder is intense. Twenty rounds rapidly fired would make the piece almost too hot to handle, unless the barrel was covered. The heat of the powder is much increased by the rapid friction of the hard bullet upon the inner surface of the barrel. The Germans have covered the rifles with a metallic skin, with an air space between it and the heavier metal. Other countries use a wood casing where the hand must touch the arm. The United States will adopt this method. The smokeless powder was made necessary in the new arm for several reasons. The chief one was that, even with the black powder obtainable, the inside of the barrel became so foul in a few rounds that the firing was very wild and uncertain, and there was no telling where the bullets would go. At a distance of 200 yards the bullets would be scattered all over a two-foot target, so that anything like the required accuracy became impossible. The second reason for a new powder was, that no combination of ingredients would give sufficient force to drive the projectile to the desired range. To overcome these and other disadvantages white, or smokeless, powders were used. They are a trifle more expensive than those of the old kind, but possess infinitely greater driving force. Then, too, the combustion being chiefly gaseous, the unburned residue is extremely small. The smoke given out is almost unnoticeable, and it scatters so rapidly as to produce no effect of blurring.

But the new bullet is the marvel of this model invention. It is usually about four calibres in length, stiffened, as has been said. Its range and power are almost beyond belief. At a distance of 30 feet from the muzzle of the rifle fired, the bullet penetrated 24 inches of white oak, seasoned two years. At 200 yards, it went through 45 inches of poplar planks, each three-quarters of an inch thick and the same distance apart. At the same distance the missile penetrated 30 inches of hard pine. At 2,000 yards it passed entirely through a horse's body at

the shoulders, and at the same distance it would go through the bodies of three men. At 2,800 yards it penetrated four inches of deal planks, and at 3,200 yards it still had enough power in it to pass through a human body. These results are well verified, or they would be almost past belief.

There are two questions as yet unsettled. The first is, whether the bullet, with all its power, possesses the stunning effect, the "knocking-out" force, that is necessary to disable an antagonist at once. In battles with the Arabs in the Soudan the English found that they required a blow from a bullet that would knock them down. The small-bore projectile has but a small striking surface. The only test on live human beings that have been made were very recently in some small skirmishes between British infantry, armed with the new rifle, and the hill tribes along the Burmese border. In these combats the small bullets did not prove so effective as the old-time .45 calibre 480-grain missile of the Martini-Henry. Men were hit two and three times, but not immediately knocked down and prevented from fighting. A savage, be he a Zulu, an East Indian hillman, or an American Indian, must be at once disabled to prevent his doing further harm.

An interesting illustration of this once came under the writer's notice. In May, 1859, part of the Second United States Regiment of Cavalry (Troops A, B, C, E, G and H) fought a very sharp action with 1,500 Comanche warriors. Lieutenant Hood (afterwards Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army), the Adjutant of the command, went into the fight, armed with a heavy ten-bore double gun, loaded with a heavy charge of buckshot. He shot an Indian, with both barrels, at a distance of not more than 15 paces. Though terribly wounded, the savage had still power enough to shoot and wound Hood very severely with an arrow, to pin Major Thomas' chin down to his breast with another and to mortally wound an enlisted man with a third arrow before he himself died. The average white man would have been crippled beyond possible exertion by the shock of such wounds as the Indian received, but the red man still had the use of his arms and handled his bow and heavy steel-pointed war arrows with almost deadly effect until the breath had actually gone out of him. The immediate use of this new weapon in the United States will be in the occasional Indian outbreaks that may occur from time to time.

The English always have a little war on hand somewhere. The French and Germans are pushing their territorial enterprises in Africa and Tonquin and Siam. Each of these Continental powers will soon have an opportunity to test in the most practical way the effect of the small bullet, driven with extreme velocity, upon the fighting savage. The results will be looked for with very great interest by military men and scientists generally all over the world. The Russians show a disposition to retain their .43-calibre bullet, which the late General Borden invented and introduced into their service. After numerous practical tests, the elephant and lion hunters of the African Transvaal have concluded that the heavy ten-bore and eight-bore rifles are far better for big and dangerous game than the .500 express rifle with five times the penetrating power of the great, round bullet of the heavy ten and eight-bores, but none of the "knocking-down" qualities of the greater weapon. So it may be with the soldier who has savages to fight when a full test is made.

The other unsettled question touching the new arm is its accuracy. Thus far it does not come up to the old model rifle in this respect. This is one of the attendant difficulties with all breech-loading rifles. There has never been one made yet that will shoot at the ranges with the deadly accuracy of the old-time muzzle-loader. The power and long distance it will carry seem to lessen its accuracy at close distances, say, from 100 to 250 yards. This is one of the problems yet to be worked out. The new small bore is not as accurate as could be desired. Hence it has not been adopted as a hunting arm, though it could be a most effective one by leaving one-quarter of the point of the bullet free from the coating. The lead would mash up, "mush-room," and make an awful wound, that would be fatal to nearly all the soft-skinned animals and among the larger game. Gunmakers who build sporting rifles are at work now to overcome the tendency of the new projectile to shoot a little wild. Should their experiments be successful, an admirable rifle for deer hunting would be added to the sportsman's battery.

## NEW SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.

We published last week the order reorganizing our system of recruiting for the Army. It is not expected that the new system will make any immediate reduction of the officers on recruiting duty. At least thirty will still be required. It will be necessary also to maintain accommodations for the collection, medical observation and partial training of recruits designed for distant stations. About three hundred recruits per month are now required in addition to those obtained by regimental recruiting, and our officers have only been able during the past fiscal year to enlist, under the restrictions imposed, about ten men each per month. Thirteen recruiting stations have been broken up during the past year, and the officers at the depots now exceed in number those at the rendezvous.

The idea in giving up the depot system is to hurry the recruit to his company in the shortest possible time, so that he may, at the earliest moment, be fitted for his duties by the officers under whom he is to serve. The shortening of the period of enlistments from five to three years increased the proportionate time spent at the depot. It is expected that this reduction in the period of enlistment will stimulate enlistment and re-enlistment, and that the exclusion of aliens and the requirements of a knowledge of English will reduce the number of "eligibles." If the depots are discontinued each will be available for a regular garrison. Columbus can easily take six companies of infantry, Davis Island four or five companies of infantry and Jefferson Barracks six troops of cavalry. Each of these posts will then have available space for recruits as transient occupants. It is therefore proposed to station at each of these three posts the regular complement of officers and non-commissioned officers allowed for a single company, and to employ them with the recruit detachment. Fort Sheridan has accommodations now for 40 officers and 12 companies. There is now one vacant barracks. This is proposed to use as a rendezvous for recruits enlisted in its vicinity and not required for service thereat. It is not intended to retain recruits at any rendezvous more than a month and oftener, but a week or two. Meanwhile the men can be critically examined by the surgeon, instructed in setting up drill, fencible, etc., and supplied with such absolutely necessary articles of clothing as are essential to comfort and health. The recruiting rendezvous will be

under the disciplinary and administrative control of the department and post commanders, the recruits coming and going only in obedience to orders issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Each of the four posts named is now supplied with a general mess of such ample capacity that there need be no necessity for any arrangements for separate messing of the recruits. At Davis Island especially, and to a lesser degree at Columbus and Jefferson Barracks, it would be very desirable to have erected a building for the accommodation of unmarried officers. When this is done and with slight modification of barracks, Jefferson Barracks could receive a garrison of eight troops of cavalry, Columbus Barracks the same number of companies of infantry, and Davis Island six companies of infantry. This contemplates the assignment to duty in charge of general recruiting of an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, to whom would be rendered all reports and returns of stations that are now forwarded to the Superintendent. Such Superintendent would not in the future be required.

What has heretofore been designated a recruiting rendezvous to be hereafter designated a recruiting station, and the four posts at which recruits are to be collected for forwarding to be called recruit rendezvous. The recruit organization at each such post to be designated as the recruit detachment (Davis Island) rendezvous. As a general custom recruits would be forwarded from recruiting stations to their regiments or to rendezvous before any military clothing was issued to them. After reaching the latter they would be supplied with the absolutely necessary articles of fatigue uniform. This would release the officers at stations of present necessity to keep on hand a clothing supply. It would, perhaps, be desirable that the number of officers to serve at each of the four rendezvous should be three or four, but provision is now made for two only. Experience will soon determine if this number should be increased. The experienced non-commissioned officers permanently on duty with recruit detachments would be available to conduct recruits to posts.

The enlistments of recruits for the General Service last fiscal year were as follows: July, 1893, 532; August, 655; September, 322; October, 219; November, 114; December, 126; January, 1894, 206; February, 292; March, 309; April, 355; May, 315; June, 319; total, 3,824. The forty-three depots have been reduced to 30, leaving the present detail of station and depot 33. The enlistments at department stations were 422; at depots, 168; at discontinued stations, 236; at general stations, 2,998; total, 3,824. Men received at depots, 3,402 (3,824 - 422); average per month, 283½; maximum, about 600 per month; minimum, about 100 per month.

Supposing the changes proposed to be completed, the men to be supplied would be: Department recruiting, 422; Davis Island, from New England States and Eastern New York, 70; Columbus Barracks, from Western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and Ohio, except Cincinnati, 870; Jefferson Barracks, from Cincinnati, Kentucky, Tenn., Indiana and Missouri, 720; Fort Sheridan, from Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, 808; total, 3,588. If each recruit detachment as a rendezvous has a complement of two officers and nine non-commissioned officers, the requirement would be for four such detachments: Officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, 36; officers required for 30 stations (allowing two officers for 3 stations in Chicago), 29; enlisted men required for 30 stations (allowing three men to each), 90; total officers needed, 37; total enlisted men needed, 126. Total officers now on duty at depots, 33; total officers now on duty at stations, 29; aggregate officers, 62; total enlisted men at depots, 315.

If all officers on regular recruiting detail from odd numbered regiments (except Captain Reade) were relieved, the number of company officers returned to regiments would be 15; field officers commanding depots, 3. Of specially detailed officers at depots whose time is out on or before November 1, there are 5; total to be relieved and returned to regiments, 23; total officers remaining and available, 39, or two in excess of number required. Men of depot detachments available for assignment to regiments, 189 (315 - 126). At present (Report of the Major-General, strength of the Army), July 15, there are of recruits at depots and stations 1,397 men. Under the proposed system the largest number that would at any date remain with recruit detachments at the four rendezvous posts would not exceed, say, 80 men each, or a total of 320 men, and average number of recruits at stations, say, 75 men, or a total of 395 men, leaving available for assignment to companies 1,062 men, adding surplus of depot detachments (see ante), 189 men, or a total of 1,251 men, increasing the present strength with the regiments by the number stated.

Through special regimental and post recruiting more than one-half of the Army recruits are now obtained. Ten regiments are reported to be nearly or quite self-sustaining and make few, if any, calls upon the general service to replenish their ranks. The Light Artillery Battalion and Artillery School secure all the men they require. It seems probable that within a brief period the most of the regiments will require no assistance from the general recruiting service in filling their ranks. It is believed that company discipline and training will be far more valuable to the recruits than that now bestowed upon them at depots.

General Poillou de Saint-Mars, in command of the 12th French Army Corps, has prescribed in orders that at sunrise the blinds of the barracks be so closed that the direct rays are shut out, and every precaution is to be taken to keep the rooms fresh and cool. There will be a morning meal at 10 a. m. and up to noon the men will be occupied in scrubbing and cleaning the barrack rooms. At 12 o'clock the canteens will be closed, and the sleeping rooms made dark by the closing of blinds, and the men, in semi-attire, will lie down in silence until 2 or 3 o'clock, according to the conditions. They will afterwards resume their military occupations, says the General's order, with renewed vigor. The habit of sleeping thus in the middle of the day will, he believes, be acquired within a few days even by those to whom sleep does not come readily.

The young king of Spain, on the occasion of his recent visit to San Sebastian, reviewed an infant army, consisting of 400 boys of from five to eight years of age. The infant soldiers wore a blue uniform, with red caps, and carried small guns manufactured on purpose to suit their strength. All classes were represented in the small army, from the son of a General to simple workmen's sons. A band of music, composed of fifty boys whose ages are from seven to ten years, played the national march and other pieces.

According to the "Echo des Mines," a new explosive has been accidentally discovered in an unexpected quarter by M. Rossel, a French chemist, who found that a mixture of aluminum filings and sodium dioxide took fire with explosive violence when in contact with a little moisture. The preparation of the explosive is very dangerous, as, when it takes fire, fiercely burning particles are projected in all directions, the heat being great enough to fuse copper wire.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Capt. B. F. Day in temporary command. Commo. C. C. Carpenter ordered to command per steamer of Aug. 7 from San Francisco. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. flag-ship New York.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Acting Rear-Admiral Kirkland ordered to assume command per steamer of Aug. 22 from Cape Town.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Send mail for the Yantic and for U. S. S. Newark. "Care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.*

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
At New York; under orders to proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk, for repairs.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)  
Fish commission vessel. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)  
Bering Sea.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)  
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll.  
Practice cruiser. Left New York for Hampton Roads Aug. 22.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)  
At San Francisco. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
Flagship. At Southampton, England, Aug. 20.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
Left Navy Yard, New York, Aug. 24, for a two-weeks' cruise in and about Long Island Sound.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (n. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins.  
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Despatch boat. Left New York Aug. 18. Cruising with Secretary of the Navy on board. Address Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Training-ship of Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley.  
Training-ship. On her annual cruise. Address mail until Sept. 7 to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and after that to Newport, R. I. Reported by cable to the Army and Navy Journal at Southampton, England, Aug. 23.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. J. J. Reed.  
Receiving-ship. Mare Island.

MARLBOROUGH, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)  
Left Newport, R. I., for Gardiner's Bay Aug. 22. Address mail to Newport, R. I.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)  
At Nagasaki, Japan.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice ship. Naval Academy. Cruising. Will return to Hampton Roads Aug. 24th.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.)  
Arrived at Astoria, Ore., Aug. 18. Address mail to Astoria, Ore. To be used by California Naval Militia in September.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis.  
Will perform duty in connection with annual cruise of North Carolina Naval Militia. Arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 23 from Southport, N. C.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.)  
In dry dock, Cape Town.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)  
Flagship. At Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in dry dock.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station. Bering Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)  
Flagship. Arrived at San Francisco Aug. 22. Capt. C. S. Cotton ordered to command.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)  
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.  
Training-ship. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, Aug. 19. Will visit Gibraltar and Madeira, arriving at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.  
Receiving-ship. League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school, New York. At New London, Conn., Aug. 22.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Reported by cable at Barcelona, Aug. 20.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.  
Receiving-ship at New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.  
At New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (a. s.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

\*AUG. 17.—Lieut. J. M. Bowyer detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Raleigh.  
Lieut. J. T. Smith detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Detroit.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett detached from the Naval Academy Aug. 31 and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea.

Ensign F. W. Jenkins detached from Midvale Steel Works and ordered to the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head.

\*These orders appeared in a part of our edition last week.

AUG. 18.—Ensign Clark D. Stearns detached from the Charleston and ordered temporarily to the Philadelphia, and will join the Adams upon her arrival at Mare Island.

Geo. H. Warford appointed an Acting Carpenter, Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. William P. Day detached from the Franklin Sept. 15 and ordered to the Machias as Executive Officer.

Passed Asst. Surg. Isaac W. Kite ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Constellation.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. B. Bailey ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Machias.

Ch. Engr. Burdett C. Gowing ordered to the Machias Sept. 18.

Asst. Paym. Walter L. Wilson detached from the Constellation Sept. 14 and ordered to the Machias.

Naval Cadet Daniel C. Nutting detached from the Franklin and granted one month's leave.

Comdr. Edwin S. Houston detached from the Dale Sept. 15 and ordered to command the Machias on Sept. 18.

Ensign Lloyd H. Chandler detached from duty with the Coast Survey Sept. 1 and ordered to the Naval Academy.

AUG. 20.—Ensign Julian L. Latimer detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Detroit as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. Uriah R. Harris detached from the Naval Academy on the 31st inst. and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea.

Lieut.-Comdr. William Swift from attendance upon course at Naval War College and Torpedo School to the New York as executive officer.

Lieut.-Comdr. Eugene D. F. Heald from New York to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

AUG. 21.—Lieut.-Comdr. Walton Goodwin ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Lieut. Alexander McCrackin ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, Sept. 1.

Ensign Ashley A. Robertson detached from Naval War College and Torpedo School Aug. 28 and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, Sept. 1.

AUG. 22.—Ensign E. H. Durell ordered to Naval Academy.

Lieut. Franklin Swift ordered to duty Coast and Geodetic Survey.

AUG. 23.—Lieut. R. F. Nicholson detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Thetis.

Ensign J. M. Elliott ordered to the Naval Academy.

## Nominations.

Aug. 24.—W. E. Edmonson, of North Carolina, to be a chaplain in the Navy.

## Confirmations.

AUG. 18.—John Twigg Myers, Virginia; Edward S. Kellogg, New York; and David Van Allen, Tennessee, to be assistant engineers in the Navy.

Guy George Rodgers, Missouri; Martin McMahon Ramsay, District of Columbia; and Joseph Johnston Cheatham, Tennessee, to be assistant paymasters.

## Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. Percival C. Pope, U. S. M. C., is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Marines now in the field co-operating with the troops of the Department of California; he will repair without delay to the Mare Island Navy Yard (S. O. 91, Aug. 7, D. C.).

## NAVY YARD ORDER, NO. 19.

Navy Department, Aug. 22, 1894.

Application has been made to the Department in behalf of employees at Navy Yards and Naval Stations who are members of the Grand Army of the Republic for leave of absence to enable them to attend the annual National encampment at Pittsburg, Pa., which commences about the 11th proximo. The Department deems it necessary to issue the following instructions on the subject, viz.: Section 1545, R. S., prevents the Department from granting leave of absence with pay to per diem employees at Navy Yards and Naval Stations, but such employees upon written application to the commandant will be permitted to absent themselves from the respective Navy Yards or Naval Stations, for the purpose above stated, without loss of their positions at the yard, provided their services can be spared and they promptly report and resume work upon their return. Salaried employees, who are members of the G. A. R., and who can be spared, may be granted leave to attend the encampment without

referring their application therefor to the Department, but time absent in excess of the full period allowed during a calendar year shall be without pay.

F. M. RAMSAY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

## Various Naval Items.

Work at the Portsmouth Navy Yard will be resumed shortly after Sept. 1.

The bilge keels added to the Royal Sovereign class reduce their speed about one-quarter knot, or to 17½ knots.

In three days of June, 21, 22 and 23, there were sent up from Cherbourg alone 4,040 English homing pigeons by the British Naval Intelligence Department.

Experiments are to be made at the approaching German manoeuvres with a pontoon made of aluminium. It is so light that it can easily be carried by three or four men.

At the School of Musketry at Spandau, very thorough experiments are being made with the new Spanish and Italian rifles, which are spoken of as being considerably superior to those in use in the German army.

Passed Asst. Eng. E. R. Freeman reported on Wednesday last to duty as a member of the steel inspection board. Mr. Freeman has just completed a cruise on the New York and San Francisco, and has been spending his leave at his home in Holly Springs, Miss.

The Russian government are about to add to their Navy two powerful ironclads. One, to be named the Grand Admiral Apraxine, 4,120 tons, is intended for the defence of the coasts of the Baltic Sea, and the other, called the Rostislav, 3,800 tons, will be attached to the Black Sea Fleet.

The record of the retiring board which passed upon the case of Capt. Henry B. Robeson, together with the findings, has been received by the Navy Department. Capt. Robeson is found not to be incapacitated from duty. The retiring board has Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary's case under consideration.

The cruiser Crescent has arrived at Plymouth, having completed her voyage to and from Australia. She covered a distance of 25,267 nautical miles on a coal consumption of 6,290 tons, and was 82½ days at sea. The longest 24 hours' run was 300 miles, on the 5th inst. Her average speed was nearly 15 knots.

The annual outing of the Naval Reserve, on board some of the ships of the White Squadron, makes an article on "Life in the Naval Reserve," which appears in "Harpers' Young People" for July 17, especially timely. This article was written by a member of the Reserve and is an account of the daily experiences and life aboard a man-of-war.

The three-masted schooner Relief, which arrived in New York Aug. 22 from St. Andrew's, with a cargo of 350,000 coconuts, brought three flags from the Kearsarge, which were given to Captain Malcolm, of the Relief, by the wreckers on Roncador Reef. The flags are the Union Jack, an 80-ft. United States flag, and a 20-ft. United States flag. Rev. Cutter Service.

The Yantic is reported by cable to be aground in the Parana River. Naval officers are but slightly concerned by telegrams announcing such small mishaps to the Yantic. She was surveyed recently and her timbers found to be perfectly sound, although she was built in 1864. Her commander has been authorized to spend \$12,000 for various repairs necessitated by her three years' absence from home navy yards.

The new French torpedo boat Le Grondeur collided with the Jean Bart and ran at a speed of 28 knots into Toulon, heating her boiler plates red hot and setting her wood work on fire. The 20 men manning the vessel fought the fire with desperation, preserving perfect discipline despite their growing agony, as the flames crept towards the magazine. Only one man, and he was a recruit, gave up hope and tried to jump overboard. He was caught in time, however, and was put in irons. The fire was extinguished and the vessel was kept afloat until her crew could get ashore.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, has received a report from Lieut. Usher, commanding the torpedo boat Ericsson, in relation to the injuries sustained by the vessel during her trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The report states that all but one of the blades of the port propeller had been lost, and that two-thirds of the starboard propeller had met a similar fate. Anticipating such accident, the propellers used during the passage were of cast iron. Upon the arrival of the craft at New Orleans, her own propellers were put in place, and on Tuesday she resumed her trip for New York.

Brig.-Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, visited at Sandy Hook on Friday to witness the test of the Midvale chrome steel plate and the dynamite guns.

John Wilkie Collins, the First Engineer-in-Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, received his appointment on Aug. 17 from Secretary Carlisle under the legislative bill which provided that the Secretary should appoint an Engineer-in-Chief from among the Chief Engineers of the service. Mr. Collins has for two years been detailed as an engineer officer in the Bureau, without having any well-defined position under the law. The position was conferred upon Mr. Collins without suggestion by him or his friends as a recognition of faithful and efficient service.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 7089, introduced by Mr. Tyler, provides, That hereafter all persons employed at the several navy yards as foremen, quartermen and leadmen, and as master mechanics, known as master carpenters, master joiners, master blacksmiths, master boiler-makers, master sailmakers, master plumbers, master painters, master calkers, master cooper-smiths, master masons, master machinists, master boatbuilders, master arm-makers, master shipfitters, master blockmakers and master laborers, shall be appointed directly by the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be men skilled in their several trades, and appointed from civil life. Section 2. That laborers and all other mechanics shall be employed in the several navy yards by the foremen and master mechanics, and shall be selected with reference to skill and efficiency and without regard to other considerations.



## ORDNANCE NOTES.

It reported from Berlin that Herr Dowe, the inventor of the bullet-proof coat, was wounded during a performance at Aachen, Aug. 20, a bullet having pierced his cuirass.

It is understood that just as soon as Lieut.-Col. H. W. Lawton completes the special duty he is now engaged upon in California, he will be assigned to duty as Inspector-General at Denver, Colo.

Electric welding has been used to remedy blowholes in defective castings by first drilling or chipping out the defects and then heating the casting around the blowhole in a gas or oil flame blast. Scraps of steel are then introduced and the electric arc is applied to melt them. The result is said to be a perfect joint, without seam or flaw of any kind.

While some new torpedoes were being tested on the grounds of the E. W. Bliss Company in Peconic Bay, R. I., Aug. 16, one of the projectiles deviated from its course and passed through the stern of a small boat and swamped it. The occupants, Captain Dick and George Johnson, two local fishermen, were thrown into the water, and being good swimmers kept afloat until rescued by the crew of a steam launch that went after them from the works.

A test of the Buffington-Crozier disappearing carriage for a 10-in. rifle was made in the presence of the officials trying the pneumatic gun at Sandy Hook this week, with the Crozier wire-wound B. L., 240 lbs. of Dupont brown powder and projectiles of 575 lbs. each. The muzzle velocity was about 1,950 feet per second, and the pressure 43,000 lbs. per square inch. The gun was fired to seaward at an elevation of 10 degrees. Twelve men did all the work of transporting the powder, loading and firing the gun, and the 10 rounds were fired in 14 minutes 42 seconds.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has made a contract with the Colts Arms Manufacturing Co. for 3,000 38-calibre double action revolvers. These revolvers will be provided with hammer and rigger lock. This is an arrangement whereby it is impossible to pull the trigger or explode the cartridge unless the cylinder is locked. As a result of reports received by the Ordnance Bureau from cavalry officers on the new model Colt's revolvers, it has been decided not to change the present way of opening the cylinder. The cylinders now open to the left, a fact that excited some little unfavorable comment in Army circles. This came to the ears of the Bureau of Ordnance officials, and for the purpose of settling the question a number of cavalry officers were asked for reports on the subject. These have just been received, and the great majority recommend that the revolver be kept just as it is, cylinder and all.

The following statement was given out by the Bureau of Ordnance as a result of a publication regarding surface cracks in two of the 6-in. barbette plates of the battleship Massachusetts: "The matter of surface cracks inherent in Harveyized armor has been thoroughly investigated by the Bureau; several plates in which such cracks existed have been tested ballistically, and in no case was it found that the cracks affected the resisting qualities of the armor. Notably, the 6-inch curved steel plate A-883 (intended for the 8-inch barbettes of the Massachusetts) which was manufactured by the Carnegie Steel Company and rejected because of numerous surface cracks, was tested by firing at it four shots from a 6-inch gun (two shots with a velocity of 1,800 f.-s., and two with 2,000 f.-s.), and the test showed that the cracks did not affect, in the slightest degree, the ballistic efficiency of the plate, notwithstanding the fact that this test was far more severe than that prescribed for the acceptance test of such a plate, namely: one shot with a velocity of 1,472 f.-s. and one with 1,659 f.-s. The plates referred to in the New York 'Herald' of Aug. 22 are curved 6-inch plates intended for the 8-inch B. L. R. barbettes of the Massachusetts. The surface cracks are of the same nature as those in the experimental plate A-883, and are due to shrinkage during the water tempering, and are not considered of any importance whatever."

Some very successful tests of the pneumatic dynamite gun at Sandy Hook during the past week have filled our contemporaries of the daily papers with the spirit of prophecy concerning the revolution in warfare which they indicate. We shall wait for the more exact confirmation contained in the official report of the experiments before venturing an opinion as to the exact place of this new arm in our scheme of defence. A 6-in. sub-calibre projectile from the pneumatic gun, charged with 50 lbs. of explosive gelatine, is reported to have attained a range of nearly 6,000 yards, or over three miles; a 10-in. shell, 3,500 yards, and a 15-in. 2,500 yards. Tests were made with 8-in. sub-calibre projectiles, charged with 100 lbs. explosive gelatine, 10-in. charged with 200 lbs., and 15-in. with 500 lbs. The tests for accuracy are reported to have been satisfactory and the fuses worked properly. In the test for rapidity of fire, starting with the gun open at the loading angle and the first plug on the loading car, the first round was fired in 52 seconds. The group of five shots, each weighing 445 lbs., was fired in 8 minutes and 45 seconds. The contract requirements for this performance are that the first shot shall be fired in one minute and 30 seconds, and the group of five in 10 minutes. Ten rounds were fired in the second group. Each plug weighed 556 lbs., being of the same weight as the 10-in. sub-calibre projectile and its charge of 200 lbs. of explosive gelatine. Starting as before, the first round was fired in 30 seconds, and the group of ten rounds in 14 minutes and 40 seconds. The contract requirements for this group are, first round in two minutes and the group in 27 minutes. Ten rounds were fired in the third group also. The plugs weighed 1,160 pounds each, and each represented a 15-in. full calibre projectile, with its charge of 500 lbs. of nitro-gelatin. With the same conditions of starting as in the other two groups, the first round was fired in 46 seconds, and the group of 10 shots in 15 minutes and 36 1-5 seconds. The contract requirements for this group are, the first round in three minutes and the group in 40 minutes. The firing time for all the 25 shots was 20 minutes - second; contract time, 77 minutes. This shows that the firing was done in about half the time the company had contracted for.

## VIOLATION OF ARMOR CONTRACTS.

Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented his report on the "Violation of Armor Contracts" to the House, Aug. 23. The report sums up the evidence at length and reaches these conclusions:

"The evidence discloses the fact that the Government inspection was negligent and defective. None of the inspectors were, however, charged with dishonesty, nor is there any evidence tending to show that any of them were corrupt. Some were diligent and others negligent. There was, however, a disposition on the part of most of them to assume that the company itself was watching its superintendents and employees. Mr. Frick, chairman of the board of managers, in his testimony (p. 691) said that he always relied on the fact that the Government had inspectors there. He did not know what they were there for unless it was to see that the specifications of the contract were carried out. The inspectors were thus relying upon the company and the chairman of the company upon the inspectors. Neither party, however, had any right to rely in this matter upon the other. Each had his own independent duty to perform. The company was bound to fulfill the contract in every particular, and the inspectors were there to see that they so fulfilled it. The failure of either to perform his duty was no excuse for the other. The company cannot shelter themselves behind the Government inspectors. Moreover, the fraud has been traced home to their general superintendent, himself a stockholder in the company. Commodore Sampson, in his testimony (p. 882), alleges that if the Ordnance Bureau had sent officers to the work to act as spies upon the company they would have gone with very different instructions. They did not go there expecting to be deceived, and he thought it no excuse at all for the company to say that they were negligent in their duties. He says that they were slow to believe that frauds were being perpetrated, and not so quick to realize them as they perhaps ought to have been.

"Certain it is that the inspectors were there to know of their own knowledge that the specifications of the contract were being faithfully carried out. They were not to rely upon others, but to know of their own knowledge that everything was right. It was their sole duty to protect the Government. It is in evidence that while the manufacture of the armor was going on, day and night, including Sundays, the inspectors were on duty only eight hours each day, excepting Sundays, when they were not there at all. Allowing the eight hours to have been spent in the works, they were there only two-sevenths of the time. Their inspection covered only forty-eight hours of the one hundred and sixty-eight hours of work each week. Much of the eight hours of inspection was devoted to office work. At times only one inspector was on duty, and most of the time but two. While the committee believe that to-day the inspection is thorough, it is of the opinion, in view of what has happened, that the force of inspectors should be increased.

"If the criminality of a wrongful act is to be measured by the deliberation with which it is committed, the magnitude of the evils likely to result from its perpetration, and the want of provocation with which it is done, the frauds which your committee have found are worthy to be called crimes. The servants of the Carnegie Steel Company (whether with or without the knowledge of the company), to increase their gains, deliberately continued for many months to commit acts whose natural and probable consequence would be the sacrifice of the lives of our seamen in time of war, and with them, perhaps, the dearest interests of the nation.

"The company were hired to make the best possible armor plate and paid an enormous price for so doing. They were hired to make an armor that would stand the shots of an enemy and upon which the nation might rely in time of need. They were paid between \$500 and \$700 a ton and thousands of dollars a plate for so doing. Resting under these obligations the company or its servants have perpetrated manifold frauds, the natural tendency of which was to palm off upon the Government an inferior armor, whose inferiority might perchance appear only in the shock of battle, and with incalculable damage to the country.

"No fine or mere money compensation is an adequate atonement for such wrongs. The commission of such frauds is a moral crime of the gravest character. Your committee do not consider it as within their province to draft a criminal statute, but they do feel under obligation to call the attention of the House to the importance of protecting in the future the interests of the Treasury, the lives of our seamen, and the safety of the nation by appropriate legislation, denouncing as crimes all such acts of fraud and deception practiced upon the Government in connection with armor plate and other material of war, and making such acts severely punishable in all persons who commit them or aid and abet their commission.

"Notwithstanding all the admissions made by the superintendents employed by the Carnegie company, they claim that all the plates paid for by the Government are up to the specifications of the contracts. They allege that they not only made the best plate that could be made at that

time, but that the plates will all surpass the minimum acceptance test required by the Government without regard to the alleged false treatment, plugging of blowholes or manipulation of tensile tests.

"Paragraph 92 of the contract of Feb. 28, 1890 states that the obligation is imposed upon the contractor to satisfy the inspector that everything has been done in strict accordance with the terms of the contract. It has been conclusively shown that the inspectors have been satisfied, and the armor plates passed by the most notorious frauds. The efforts of the company, and of its superintendents, Cline, Corey and Schwab, have been to satisfy your committee that the armor is up to the requirements of the contract, notwithstanding the false reports to inspectors, doctoring of specimens, plugging of plates, fraudulent re-treating of test plates, and 'jockeying' of the testing machine. The unblushing character of the frauds to which these men have been parties, and the disregard of truth and honesty which they have showed in testifying before your committee, render them unworthy of credence.

"And everything bears against their contention. It is not to be supposed that such manifold frauds were continued for so long a time without an important object to be gained. As to the individual plates, and the groups of plates passed in many cases by fraud, the fair conclusion is that without the frauds they would not have passed.

"Two questions remain, however; first, whether, notwithstanding the frauds and the failure to attain the high standard required by the contracts, the armor is not still good steel and fair armor; and second, the extent to which the Government has been damaged by the frauds and irregularities practiced upon it.

"The terms of the resolution under which your committee is acting require them to ascertain the amount of damages. It is impossible, however, for them to do this with their present powers. The only way to determine the actual condition and strength of the armor is by subjecting certain plates of the groups passed by fraud to ballistic tests. This your committee has no power to do. For the information of the House, in relation to the question of further continuing this investigation by making such ballistic tests, your committee have ascertained the whereabouts of 50 representative plates, alleged to have been falsely treated. The following table shows their weight, cost, and effects, and the ships upon which they can be found:

(The table shows four defective plates on the Monterey, six on the Monadnock, nine on the New York, four on the Amphitrite, three on the Terror, four on the Oregon, four on the Olympia, seven on the Indiana, two on the Massachusetts, two on the Columbia, three on the Minneapolis, two on the Cincinnati and two on the Raleigh.)

"Believing that a test of these plates should be made, your committee have selected the plates which, in their opinion, ought to be tested. They recommend that the money necessary for such a test be taken from any moneys heretofore appropriated for the increase of the Navy under the head of armor and armament. They therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying joint resolution:

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. McL.—The answer was in the Journal of June 16, 1894, as follows: "Write to the Commanding Officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and you may learn something about your brother, James McIntyre, who served there a few years ago."

SUBSCRIBER.—See answer to J. J. in Journal of Aug. 18, page 889, and to J. B. in Journal of Aug. 11, page 880, on the subject of G. O. 80, A. G. O., of 1890, and the recent law making the term of enlistment three years.

RETIRED SOLDIER.—According to your own statement you have acquired a legal residence in the city where you now reside and are therefore entitled to vote. Your being a retired soldier has no effect upon the case. You fulfill the requirements of law with reference to voting.

E. B. asks what is the legal number of hours a garrison prisoner in the post guardhouse is required to work daily? Answer.—There is no law governing the case. The number of hours' work is left to the discretion of the post commander.

DAN asks if a soldier should take his discharge at the end of three years and three months, then re-enlist within three months, would he draw \$13 or \$15 per month, viz., would he come in as a recruit or be entitled to long service pay? Answer.—He would be entitled to the higher pay after five years' service, including his first enlistment. See Sec. 1282 and 1284, Rev. Statutes.

PERSEVERANTIA.—Only enlisted men who have served 12 years or more are classified as veteran soldiers. (See G. O. 17, A. G. O., 1893.) A soldier examined by the Civil Service Board and satisfactorily passed might have no trouble in getting his discharge, especially if a veteran of faithful service. Soldiers of good, honest, faithful, even if short, service, are always looked upon with favor.

PLBDE.—Applications for cadetships at West Point can be made at any time by letter to the Secretary of War to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register that it may be furnished to the proper Representative when a vacancy occurs. The application must give the full name, date of birth, and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional District in which his residence is situated.

C. F.—The act approved Oct. 1, 1890 (G. O. 116, A. G. O., Oct. 7, 1890), provided for lineal promotion to every grade in the Army below the rank of Brigadier-General, but it also provided that "in the line of the Army all officers now (Oct. 1, 1890) above the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be entitled to promotion in accordance with existing laws and regulations."



## THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## Connecticut.

Connecticut is proud of its National Guard and has encouraged it to become one of the finest in the country. Pennsylvania's alone, perhaps, excepting it. Here, as in other public institutions, Yankee thrift has been apparent almost to the extent of positive injury at times. But one by one requirements have been met, the effect on the soldiers has been appreciated, and there is every reason to believe that other improvements will be made as occasion demands, slowly but surely.

Beginning, then, at general headquarters, it is as plain as daylight that the rank of the Governor's staff officers ought not to be so high as to make the Guard as a whole top heavy. There are too many generals and colonels on the staff, drawing pay according to their rank, utterly out of proportion to the work. The grade of staff officers on both the Governor's and the Brigadier-General's staff should be reduced; there should be colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants in most cases where there are now generals, colonels and majors. Even on the regimental staffs the ranks of surgeon and adjutant should be reduced one degree. Finally, battalion adjutants would be just as efficient if they were second instead of first lieutenants. The day for mere show is past and the general improvement of rank and file with eye to real service is demanded.

In camp the Governor's staff shows up very poorly in the eyes of the men who ought to respect them. The real work is done by assistants or hired clerks; the generals and colonels devote their time to entertaining civilian (political) guests, and the bacchanalian revels of these politician officers and their guests are disgusting and demoralizing, though this cannot be said of this year's camp. This year criticism was aimed at the extravagant tents of the quartermaster-general and adjutant-general, when there were not decent accommodations for the guard at any of the quarters except one. At one of these three poor quarters the conditions formed the theme of a severe report by the medical department; and those particular quarters were within a stone's throw of the quartermaster-general's canvas palaces.

The C. N. G., like an army, is an exceedingly sensitive body. It responds quickly where there is vim and activity at the head, and it becomes apathetic when there is any letting up along the color line. Camp Bradley suffered somewhat from lack of snap. Bugle calls were not so prompt as they should have been. When there is general laxity, an individual officer who tries to live up to the true standard without regard to the example of superiors is pronounced a crank and discipline becomes a mockery. Gracious, kindly qualities, even when united with a level head and the most deep-seated regard for the service, are not enough to make the most efficient commander; there must also be snap and zeal in personal supervision.

General Haven has been particularly happy in his choice of staff officers, all of them being energetic, painstaking and in love with the service. They performed the duties assigned to them in the most meritorious manner, particularly Major Fitzmaurice, commanding; the provost, Major Albee, at the seacoast battery, and Capt. F. G. Beach, aid. For military bearing, consideration and courtesy, brigade headquarters, individually and collectively, was a model.

Just that that model was not followed at all the regimental headquarters. Because of civilian influence along the color line, critics have come to look across the parade ground for the closest adherence to military principles. There are to be found the men trained to the business and of long experience. The Fourth, First and Third headquarters were rather better than usual, and if there was anything lacking in detail it was atoned for by dignity and self-respect. At the headquarters of the Second—the regiment on the right—soldiers could see among mounted officers examples which they ought not to follow.

But here again we must remember the sensitiveness of a body of soldiers—their capability for impression. When they are less faithfully to have tasks in the field they accomplish them, and in this particular the Second was par excellence. But when they are out of the ranks they are prone to take their cue for passing leisure hours from their superior officers. And bad examples in this direction, when paraded before other regiments, are as demoralizing there as they are in the officers' own regiment. This is doubly true if the officers themselves are known to be highly capable and if their lapses are a surprise to brother officers and the men. In companies it is said to be a grave mistake not to discipline men who forget the honor of their command and their own self-respect; it is difficult to see why the same reasoning does not apply to the brigade. If, however, all is to be left to the caprice of the public—the junior officers and the men to be supposed to say nothing—then that censure cannot be too severe.

Major Babcock, the Regular Army Inspector, spoke wisely when he said the general average in guard duty and ordinary drilling was above that of the Army, and his compliments for General Haven were well deserved. More and more has the annual encampment come to be a school for instruction. Since the recent changes in the regulations and the manual of guard duty the C. N. G. has easily mastered the regulations, and at this encampment showed that it has so fully entered into the spirit of the thing that absolute perfection can no longer be considered an impossibility. The greatest point for criticism along the guard line was not for the men but for the officers.

in that they allowed this thing or that thing to interfere with the prompt relief of the sentinels every two hours. In some cases the time was so far exceeded as to seriously affect the physical condition of the men and also to break their spirit. There should be no toleration of hardship in an encampment of this kind.

It is noted that the number of men required for guard and provost duty is such as to materially weaken the strength of companies and battalions in drill. Perhaps that is not objectionable, since the guard instruction is about as important as instruction in tactics, but it nevertheless pains the commander who takes natural pride in the size of his command. But it must be said that headquarters have studied over the matter until the system now in vogue is undoubtedly the best that could be devised for the brigade. If a company commander can't take out 16 or 20 files for battalion drill or parade, he must not feel humiliated; he must reflect that his men are doing good service elsewhere.

The Fourth won the record for the quickest formations—regimental, battalion and guard—and had it not been for a few untrained recruits its guard would have been the best.

The regimental caterers this year furnished satisfactory fare. Co. B, of the Fourth, and the Fourth machine gun section demonstrated the feasibility of cooking raw rations when the Buzzsaw camp kitchen is furnished. The subject was thoroughly dwelt upon during the week. The deductions are that every company should be provided with this culinary outfit. The State should have one large permanent kitchen for each regiment, after the style of the Regular Army at posts. One steam plant could be made to do duty for all, and could also run an electric motor or dynamo for lighting.

The appearance of the enlisted men this year showed remarkable improvement over that of any previous year. There was more attention to dress and soldierly neatness, while the man who did not salute was a rarity. All in all, it is as fine a body of men as can be found in the Union, and they have only to be told what and how to do a thing and they do it.

Politics of any kind are terribly out of place in a military organization, but particularly internal politics. It is saddening to hear cliques begin their contentions as soon as there is a rumor of changes among officers. It cannot be avoided, since we are a nation of politicians, but it can be discouraged. The principle of promotion by seniority should be so thoroughly instilled that cases should be rare when there could be any possibility of discussing "candidates." Otherwise there is that lack of harmony upon which so much depends.

The first glance at the new rifle range as the men entered camp showed that it was practically worthless, since there could be only an artificial butt at 500 yards, and behind that were a dwelling house and a roadway. The artificial butt had assumed shape before the soldiers left camp, and it was a ridiculous affair; the finest marksmen might not miss it, but hundreds of others would, and the results might be fearful. Again, the range being in an excavation, the sandbanks on each side will have an effect on sighting. A few rods away is a place where a range could have been made without excavating, and a rocky bluff would have made a splendid butt. This dug-out range will cost the State some \$10,000.

## Vermont.

The National Guard of Vermont went into camp near Brattleboro from Aug. 13 to 18. The camp was known as "Camp Governor Holbrook," and was in command of Brig.-Gen. J. Estey. The entire brigade was in camp, and consisted of the 1st Light Battery, Captain Weld, and the 1st Regiment, Colonel Kinsman. The aggregate number of officers and men present being 751. Capt. H. E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cav., represented the War Department. Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf., was present and served a valuable object lesson for the Guardsmen. The routine duties were guard mount, company, battalion and regimental drills and evening parade, and beside this Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf., under command of Capt. E. W. Stone, gave exhibition drills in the morning and afternoon. The best of feeling existed between the men of the regiment and the regulars. The shooting contest for the Centennial Trophy was won by Co. I, Captain Estey, on a score of 97. In shooting for the individual prizes, the first prize was won by Private Caswell, Co. E, 23. This prize was a gold medal presented by Col. E. W. Jewett, Inspector of Rifle Practice, on the Governor's staff. Private Springer, Co. F, won the second prize by a score of 22, the prize being a silver medal, presented by Maj. C. E. Nelson, Brigade Inspector, Rifle Practice. H. French, Co. I, won the third prize, score 22, prize a silver medal presented by Capt. J. D. Wyman, I. R. P., 1st Regiment. The shooting was at 200 yards. Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th U. S. Art., and Lieut. H. G. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., were the judges. The troops were reviewed by Governor Fuller on Aug. 17, in the presence of some 10,000 spectators. The right of the line was formed by Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf., under command of Brevet Colonel and Capt. E. W. Stone. The 1st Regiment, under Colonel Kinsman, was formed in three battalions, the first under Maj. John H. Watson, the second under Maj. C. W. Evans, and the third Maj. O. D. Clark; the whole being under command of Brig.-Gen. Julius J. Estey. The marching of the regulars could not be excelled, and that of the Vermont troops was very fine. The evolutions of Fuller's Light Battery were never seen to better advantage. At the close of the parade, Co. F, 21st U. S. Inf., gave a general drill in bayonet exercises and extended order, which were

finely executed. After this came the target practice by the battery, the target being located about half way up the mountain opposite the field. General Estey in orders of Aug. 17, says: "The commanding officer of the post desires to compliment the officers and men of this command on the successful encampment, in drawing to an end, which has been one of the best in point of efficiency ever held, barring the dust. He also knows that he is voicing the sentiment of all that the presence of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Stone and his efficient command, Co. F, 21st Inf., U. S. A., has contributed in a great measure to the success attained."

## Pennsylvania.

The entire division of Pennsylvania National Guard encamped at Gettysburg from Aug. 11 to 18, the camp being christened "Camp Samuel Wylie Crawford." Nearly all the commands arrived on the grounds Aug. 11, and Governor Pattison and staff arrived on the afternoon of that date, and remained until the close of the camp. The United States Army officers who rode with Governor Pattison on his trip from Harrisburg to camp were Lieutenant Carson, 5th Cav.; Captain Rodgers, 4th Inf., who have been detailed by the government to inspect the Guard; Lieutenant W. H. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., and Captain Booth and Lieutenant Paxson.

The report at division headquarters, Aug. 12, of the number of men encamped was as follows: General and staff officers, 18; 1st Brigade, 2,614; 2d Brigade, 3,037; 3d Brigade, 2,572; cavalry, 180; artillery, 240; total, 8,608; absent on leave, 15 officers, 31 men; absent without leave, 27; total absent, 73. One officer and 25 men are reported sick. Troop F, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, were present with the Guards, and gave daily drills for their benefit.

The camp was admirably arranged from a sanitary standpoint. All of the commands were encamped upon high ground, natural drainage being everywhere available. Much trouble was experienced in the giving way of tent stakes, the soil being loose rock close to the surface. It was difficult to drive a stake into the ground, and when wet it is difficult to keep it in.

All of the division and brigade officers were present. Gen. John W. Schall commanding the 1st Brigade; Gen. John A. Wylie, the 2d, and Gen. J. P. S. Goblin, the 3d. There were innumerable cases of running the guard, and on one day some 100 Guardsmen were captured in the streets of Gettysburg without leave, and a sergeant and a private were arrested for insubordination, and were court-martialed and drummed out of camp. A number of other men were also court-martialed and dishonorably discharged for drunkenness. All the troops were inspected in camp. The men were neat and clean, and their new equipment, it is said, showed up in splendid shape, the new regulation shoes and shirts giving an appearance of great uniformity. The great feature of Aug. 16 was the review of the division by Governor Pattison. During the week there was considerable complaint, it is said, of bad food. Colonel Smith and the captains of the 18th Regiment, it is reported, exhibited samples of the meat to Governor Pattison and Adjutant-General Greenland, and made formal complaint against the meat, potatoes and bread. The bread, they claimed, was sour, and the potatoes were too small to cook. Colonel Huilg, of the 10th, also, it is said, complained of the rations, and asserts that he had to bury some of the meat. A like statement is made by Colonel Smith, Colonel Curtin, Assistant Commissary of Division, claimed that the complaints were not well founded, and that the rations which were issued to the command were all that could be desired. Several pieces of bony meat had been given to the regiment, but they were not charged up as rations. During the camp, 80,000 pounds of ammunition were issued. Lieut.-Col. A. Curtin, Division Commissary, reported that rations had been issued during the camp as follows: 54,000 pounds of fresh beef, 6,000 pounds mess beef, 1,000 pounds ham, 42,000 pounds soft coal, 18,900 pounds hard bread, 7,100 pounds coffee, 10,080 pounds of sugar, 8,820 pounds beans, 3,320 pounds rice, 2,400 pounds soap, 740 pounds candles, 2,400 pounds of salt, 104 pounds pepper, 6,000 pounds potatoes, 5,000 pounds onions, 4,200 pounds sea trout, 2,010 gallons tomatoes and 4,080 pounds canned corn.

A correspondent, in reviewing the encampment, says: "Socially, the division encampment was a great success; from a military point of view, however, the actual benefit derived is open to argument. Opinions differ materially on this point. There are some who hold that the officers and men were greatly improved by the week's school in the new drill regulations; that one-third of the latter had never seen actual field service, and to these the benefit was incalculable; that it increased the general efficiency of the entire division in field practice, and still further advanced the one great object which the general and division officers are now striving to attain, namely, making the men more self-reliant, to adjust themselves to the changed conditions from ordinary life; in short, teaching them how to 'rough it.' These and similar views are held by a very large number of prominent officers, but they are opposed by an equally large and prominent number, who point out that the drills were too infrequent to be of any great benefit, and that there was more pleasure than work in Camp Crawford, whereas these conditions should have been reversed. The amount of work actually accomplished was unquestionably much less than on former division or brigade encampments. On the first day of camp—Saturday, Aug. 11—there was very little duty performed, partly because of the extreme heat and suffocating clouds of dust,

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which almost constantly swept over the parade grounds, and partly because of the fact that the troops were late in arriving, some of them not having reached camp until late in the day. Sunday was another day of rest, as it usually is, but even the limited amount of duty required, including inspection and parade in the evening, had to be abandoned by reason of the rain, and the weather again interfered with field manoeuvres on Monday until late in the afternoon, when it cleared off and parade in mud ankle deep. This, however, was all they did succeed in accomplishing up to the close of the third day in camp, and the fourth and fifth days were largely taken up with inspections. On the sixth day, the big day of camp, because the Governor's review of the division was then made, was spent in almost complete idleness until late in the afternoon, when the parade was formed. Up to that time, however, few of the regiments followed the prescribed routine. True, some of them were in the field in the morning, but others were not; drill on this day was the exception rather than the rule. Friday the routine was more nearly fully carried out than on any preceding day of camp. All the commands were in the field in the morning and a majority of them in the afternoon, but even during the latter period there was more show than actual work, for the duty was largely made up of reviews and parade. The above synopsis of the work done by the division last week is not overdrawn. It shows that the duty required of the men was by no means arduous, and as the benefit actually received must be measured by the amount of duty actually performed, the conclusion is that the benefit was limited in extent. The attention of one of the most prominent officers of the Guard was called to this fact on Friday afternoon, and he admitted its force and truth. "But," he added, "a division encampment at its best is nothing more than a show—a military display. It has been so ever since General Hartranft converted a mass of disjointed organizations into the finest military body in the United States, and it will probably continue so until those in power recognize the fact that once in every three years the State's money for military purposes is expended in a manner that is not beneficial to the Guard. I am opposed to division encampments so long as they are conducted on the present lines. A brigade or regimental encampment is vastly more important, more beneficial, and yet a division encampment could be made of very great benefit to the Guard as a whole. It would require, however, a great deal of hard work on the part of the general and division officers."

Various.

The following shows the number of officers and men of the several batteries of the New York Guard in camp during its last week, with percentage of attendance:

	Officers.	Men.	Agg.	Per cent.
1st Battery.....	6	75	81	92
2d ".....	4	73	77	83.33
5th ".....	3	78	81	87.79
6th ".....	3	74	77	83.21

The figures of all the other commands in camp were published in the Army and Navy Journal last week, page 890.

The 2d Regiment of Iowa National Guard will encamp at Burlington on Aug. 30, and the 1st Regt. will encamp at Monticello on Sept. 6, and brigade commanders and one staff officer are authorized to attend.

Sergt. Frank Isherwood, Co. H, 22d Regiment, was unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of that company on Aug. 20.

Maj. A. O. Crane, 14th N. Y., has received the unanimous nomination for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Cos. A and H, of the 71st Regiment; Co. K, 12th Regiment, and Co. D, 9th Regiment, N. Y. Guard, have decided to unite and form a battalion on Sept. 1 for instruction at Van Courtlandt Park, where they intend to camp out, and remain over Labor Day, Sept. 3. The companies will be provided with a camp outfit, and have arranged a varied programme of drill.

Co. B, 9th Regiment, and the 11th Separate Co., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have also arranged an interesting programme of evolutions at Van Courtlandt, and

will proceed to the latter place on the evening of Sept. 1 and remain until Sept. 3. After midnight on Sept. 1 each company will try and take the other by surprise.

A team from the National Guard of New York will be among those competing at Sea Girt, in the matches held there under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association from Sept. 3 to 8. The New Yorkers will compete in the Interstate and Hilton Trophy matches. It was at first thought New York would not be represented, but General Headquarters favored the entering of a team, and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice Whitlock will select the members of it during the coming week.

At this writing, the 7th Regiment has qualified 53 sharpshooters against 43 this time last season, and 1,005 marksmen against 978 up to the same period in 1893. The following members of the regiment qualified as sharpshooters on Aug. 18: Adj. F. G. Landon, 44; Corpl. T. J. Conroy, Co. A, 49; Corpl. E. C. Robinson, 46; Sergt. H. B. Thomson, 44; Private F. C. McLewee, 44; Corpl. W. F. Smith, 44, and Private W. H. Hanley, 42; all of Co. C. Lieut. F. H. Clark, 44, and Private O. T. Wenige, 45, of Co. D; Corpl. A. T. Moore, 45; Private J. J. White, 44; Private E. Walton, 43; Private W. H. Brown, 42, of Co. E; Private J. F. Harper, Co. G, 43; Private J. A. Swayne, 42; Private F. A. Rooke, 42, of Co. H; Private B. B. McAlpine, Co. I, 42; Corpl. G. M. Carnochan, 47; Private A. Nichols, 43; Private J. A. Barnard, 42; Lieut. A. E. White, 42, of Co. K.

Company D, 12th N. Y., Capt. Barnard, have planned to take Red Bank, N. J., by storm on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. They will leave New York Sept. 1 one hundred strong, and upon arrival at Red Bank will be met by prominent citizens there, including the fire department, with a nickel plated hose carriage. The company have been tendered the use of the Town Hall for quarters during its stay, and will edify the inhabitants of Red Bank by giving a drill. On the evening of Sept. 3 the company will produce the play known as the "Confederate Spy" at the Red Bank Opera House. The visitors will also play ball, attend a clambake, fish, take a stage ride and go to church.

Lieut. W. F. Judson, of Co. E, 12th N. Y., has invited the company to visit his home at Dobbs Ferry on Sept. 1 and remain over Labor Day, encamping on his grounds. Here the company, equipped with tents, grates for cooking, etc., and a full supply of commissary stores, will go through the routine of camp life and enjoy a good time as well. There will be doubtless many visitors to the camp of Co. E from among the residents in and about Dobbs Ferry.

The unusual action of five captains out of six in a National Guard organization issuing a manifesto against the interference of politicians in the affairs of the company, has been taken by the captains of the 69th Battalion, New York. It is very doubtful if such a document was ever issued by representatives of a military organization before, and there certainly has not been in this State. The intermeddling of politicians with the affairs of a military organization is decidedly out of place and should certainly be put a stop to. Other organizations get along without the assistance of politicians, and so should the 69th. Before issuing the manifesto in question, it might have been just as well if the captains had passed the paper around to all the officers to sign. As it was, they ignored the commanding officer and some other officers, and if the signatures of these had been included among the signers the document might have been more formidable.

BIRTHS.

SHANKS.—In Roanoke Co., Va., Aug. 15, 1894, to the wife of Lieut. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

AMES—EADER.—At Baltimore, Md., Aug. 9, Mr. E. A. P. Ames to Miss Susan Dulany Eader, granddaughter of the late Col. William Dulany, U. S. Marine Corps.

MOALE—RYAN.—At Menlo Park, Cal., Aug. 5, 1894, J. G. Foster Moale, late U. S. Navy, son of Col. Edw. Moale, U. S. A., was married to Miss Ruth Stanford,

youngest daughter of E. Blackburn Ryan, of the Southern Pacific Co.

SHATTUCK—COGSWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 21, 1894, Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Susan W. Cogswell, daughter of the late Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. Army. No cards.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 18, 1894, in the 70th year of her age, Katharine Hone Blatchford, widow of Richard M. Blatchford and daughter of the late Philip Hone.

CROSBY.—Drowned Aug. 18, fifteen miles north of Gray's Harbor, Washington, Lieutenant Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. Navy.

GOVE.—At Lincoln, Vt., Aug. 8, 1894, Mr. John C. Gove, father of Mrs. Eaton, widow of Capt. John B. Eaton, U. S. Army.

HOYLE.—At Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret A. Hoyle, mother of Capt. George S. Hoyle, First Cavalry, and of Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, Second Art.

LANDSDALE.—At Cos Cob, Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 21, 1894, Medical Director Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., retired, in the 78th year of his age.

MINOR.—At St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 13, Mr. J. M. Minor, father of Mr. Francis G. Minor, of the Inspector-General's Office, Department of the East.

MUCH.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 17, 1894, Naval Constructor George W. Much, U. S. Navy, retired.

PATTERSON.—At Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 14, 1894, Capt. George Thomas Tillman Patterson, 14th U. S. Inf.

ROBINS.—At Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., at 2 a. m., Aug. 18, 1894, First Lieut. Ernest S. Robins, Third U. S. Cav., of tuberculosis.

WOOD.—At the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1894, Richard Wood, who served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1839 to 1885.

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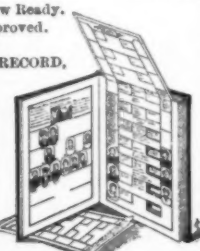
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